TOILET SOAP.

e for the use of ladjes and illy appropriate for gentle-is a heavy lather it is also one ers' use. It is just being it the demand for it will soon it Tribune. . New York City. N SALES.

Friday's Sale, 9:30 a. m. SUITS. HAMBER SETS. meral Household Goods, c., etc. Ice Boxes, Re-SON, POMEROY & CO. N SALE.

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E AND BARN, orest-av., T 20X100. k p. m. Terms, & cash, at 7 per cent. TURE

ing the city. IEROY & CO., Acctrs. TERS & CO. SATURDAY SALE TURE, erchandise, R8 & CO., Auctioneers. ings, with Lots, OTION.
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rick Houses, south front, and west of Hamilton-av-ve all the modern improve-RS & CO. Auctioners. ORE & CO., 11, at 9 o'clock, d. Crockery, SETS, EVERY STYLE

Marble and Wood-top Bedsteads and Bureaus, lairs, Sofas, Ldunges, Refrigerators, Micrors, GORE & CO., Auct. NKS. TANKS HIPPING CANS,
Vest Laile Street.
CHICAGO.

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11

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII.

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National Life Insurance Co. OF U. S. OF A.

By virtue of an order from the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., the undersigned, as Receiver of the Recounty, Ill., the undersigned, as Receiver of the Recounty, Ill., the undersigned, as Receiver of the Recounty of the Cook of the Cook of the Section of the Indian of the purchase in lot of any amount, of 10, 000 shares of the capital stock of the National Life-Insurance Company of U. S. of A. (parvalue \$100 per share), being the whole capital stock of said Company, now and for many years in successful operation, and one of the principal assets of the Republic Life-Insurance Company, All proposals to be in scaled envelopes marked, and the Court for its action at the end of the thirty days, or as soon thereafter as practicable. SAMUKI, D. WARD. Receiver Rep. Life-Ins. Co., 157 LaSalle-st. Chicago, Ill., July 21, 1877.

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Make Loans upon Improved Farms in Northern and Eastern Illinois at 8 per cent interest, payable once a year.

MONEYtoLOAN By JOSIAH H. REED, NO. 20 Nassau-sl., N. Y., In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. Applications received and promptly attended to H. A. HURLBUT. 75 Randolph-st.

7 PER CENT. We now have money to loan at 7 per cent on im-

LANDS AND LOANS. Mortgage Loans at 7 to 10 per cent interest. For sale: Choice Residence in Highland Park; 5 to 10 acres pear Sixty-seventh and Halated-sta., and Residence and the city.

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BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Pro on, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, is selling Exchange on all countries

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN APPAIRS,

WASHINGTON. July 26. 1877.

Sealed proposals Indorsed "Proposals for flour.

corn." etc. (as the case may be), and directed to the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, care Maj. W. B.

Hughes, M. L. B. A. Modoux, Proposals for flour.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, care Maj. W. B.

Hughes, N. L. B. W. H. W. B.

L. W. B. W. B.

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Government.

Every bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of indian Affairs, to be held by him until the execution of the contract. Dopository, which check or draft shall not be less than 5 per centum with the discount of the proposal; and shall be forfeited the discount of the proposal; and shall be forfeited with the discount of the proposal; and shall be forfeited with the discount of the proposal; and shall be forfeited the proposal of the propo turnish a sufficient bond therewith; otherwise to be rearried to the bidder.

The flour must be fresh ground, of sound wheat,
qual to the best New York XX quality, and delivered
a strong double sacks. Samples of not less than 25
counds must accompany each bid, said samples to be
istinctly marked with the name of the bidder, and
under, if more than one sample is submitted,
more than one sample is submitted,
and the sound, dry, and clean, to weigh not
set than companies, resewed.

The wheat mast be of the fall crop, sound, dry, and
dean, to weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel,
and delivered in strong gunnies, resewed.
The sugar must be packed in barrels, full head-lined.
The said must be dry and packed in barrels ready for
imposition.

nipment.

The price named must be "net." In no case will be price named must be "net." In no case will be all articles turnished under contract must be delirred at the places designated for their reception, and ill be subject to strict inspection. In executing the contract, the right will be reserved increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the furner right will be reserved to increase or decrease the mount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding 25 per cent. amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding 25 per cent.

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labeled rassigned to, or filled by, any other party,
without the written consent of the Secretary of the
laterior.

Commissioner.

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CALIFORNIA. Propose to Close Out my Entire

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Catalogue, containing full explanation of the Equalizing Scale and Linear Bridge, sent free upon application; no person wishing to purchase a Piano should fall

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MISCELLANEOUS. NOTICE

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he was appointed Receiver of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company, by a decree of dissolution entered by the Circuit Court of Will Co., Ill., on July 26, 1877. By the terms of such decrees all creditors are required to file petitions in this Court, showing the amount and character of their several claims, so that the Court may enter a proper decree of sale and distribution.

A. J. LEITH. ONLY FOUR DAYS MORE

TWENTY PER CENT DISCOUNT ends 15th of this month. Our Fall and Winter Goods daily arriving, tumn styles issued.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Artistic Tailors,
Wabash-av. cor. Monroe

HYDRAULIC ENGINES. SMITH'S PATENT Direct Acting Hydraulic Engines,

Run from Hydrant Pressure. These motors are admirably adapted for running Elevators, Hoisting Machines, Coffee Mills, Sewing-Machines, and all light machiner. Patent right for sale. Address WILLIAM SMITH. Union Foundry Works, corner Fifteenth and Dearborn-sis., or 1657 Butterfield-st., near Thirty-third, Chicago, Ill. NATATORIAL.

CHICAGO NATATORIUM MICHIGAN-AV. COR. JACKSON-ST. This institution is now completed in all its talks, and open to the public. It is the largest,

details, and open to the public. It is the indress, the most perfect, and most elegant establishment of the kind in the United States, and as a "Swimming School" can compete with any in existence anywhere. Ladies' hours from 9:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. until further notice. For particulars confer p. m. urtil further house. with the undersigned. WM. A. JANSEN, M. D., Manager. OPTICIAN.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building. SISHT

PRICELESS Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-

NOTICE ONLY FOUR DAYS MORE. TWENTY PER CENT DISCOUNT ends 15th of this mouth. Our Fall and Winter Goods daily arriving, and Autumn styles issued.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Artistic Tallors, Wabash-av. cor. Mouroe.

New York State Dried Apples. Two hundred barrels prime for sale by DAVID W. LEWIS & CO... 85 & 87 Broad-st., N.

ABTISTIC TAILORING. ONLY FOUR DAYS MORE. TWENTY PER CENT DISCOUNT ends 15th of this north. Our Fall and Winter Goods daily arriving, and Autump saving famous EDWARD ELY & CO., Artistic Tallors, Wabash-av. cor. Monroe.

GRATES AND MANTELS. GRAILS Plain, Solid and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS, PROBASCO & PUMNET 202 STATE-ST. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877-TWELVE PAGES.

Effect of the Battle of Plevna on the Russian Army.

ENFORCED HALT.

The Trans-Balkan Campaign **Abandoned from Sheer** Necessity.

Much Hard Fighting in Prospect North of the Mountains.

The Russians Must Wait for the Reinforcements Now Going Forward.

They Are Prepared for Defensive but Not for Offensive Work.

Zimmerman's Corps in the Dobrudscha No Better than Useless

Malarial Fevers Killing and Disabling Officers and Men.

The Reign of Political Persecution in France.

Freedom of the Press as Viewed from a French Standpoint. EXPECTANCY.

NEWS PROM THE FRONT AWAITED WITH

ANXIETY. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SALISBURY STREET, W. C., Aug. 11-5 a. m .-News from the seat of war is awaited with considerable impatience. Rumors were affoat last evening of engagements at several points north of the Balkans, but later dispatches reduce them to mere reconnoissances on the part of the Russians, probably designed to ascertain

whether the Turks are still resolved on de fending their positions about Plevna. As regards Mehemet Ali, only vague information has at present been received. Everything, however, tends to show that he and Suleiman Pasha are making great efforts to effect a junction by way of Slivno Pass, so as to dislodge the Russians once for all from Tirnova, and

UNITE THE THREE ARMIES of Mehemet Ali, Suleiman, and Osman Pasha's for the purpose of an attack on the bulk of the Russian forces. If they succeed in carrying out this, we may expect shortly er of a great battle

this year's campaign. If the Russians bring Servia into their operations, their rear will be covered on that side, and, supported by the Roumanians and Servians, they may gain the Sofia military road. The correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs that

BEINFORCEMENTS FOR THE RUSSIANS. after the recent Loftcha and Plevna defeats, are now of the greatest importance, and must take more time than has been supposed, and that in consequence of this fact the war cannot be concluded this year. Great battles will be fought, but only north of the Balkans. The hope of being able to advance on Adrianople must be postponed, and the aim of the Russian Generals will now be to sweep Bulgaria north of the

Balkans clear of the Turkish armies. The passes of the Balkans will be held, a very strong position being taken up at Kesanlik. The necessity for thus restricting operations south of the Balkans arises from the aspect of affairs north of that range. The correspondent represents the Russians there as unable to move. They must wait

reinforcements. One hundred thousand men are coming, but must be waited for. In accordance with this view, the blow with which Osman Pasha is threatened cannot be struck, because troops are not available in numbers sufficient to deliver it. The right flank of the Russian army is sufficiently protected, but

THE MEANS ARE UTTERLY INADEQUATE for renewed offensive operations. The Grand Duke Nicholas is in Bulgareni in the rear of intrenched positions; Schackoskoy and Krudener confronting Plevna; Dragomiroff's division stands between Tirnova and Loftcha to hinder the Turkish advance in the direction of the former important centre. Thus are stopped gaps through which was threatened the right flank of the Russian ommunications.

It is estimated now from 60,000 to 70,000 Turks stand on the Loftcha-Plevna line, and they will take a deal of beating.

IN BULGARIA.

BFFECT OF THE PLEVNA BATTLE. London, Aug. 10.—A correspondent at Biela says his estimate of the serious effect of the Russian defeat at Plevna, formed on the battlefield, is fully borne out by the Russian appre-ciation of it. The Russians stand waiting for the necessary reinforcements, and are thankful that they are not assailed in their defensive position. The defeat has altered the whole position. The defeat has altered the whole plan of the campaign for this year. The Russians have virtually abandoned the expectation of pressing the war successfully across the Balkans. It will suffice them if, during the three months still available for fighting,

THEY CAN SWEEP BULGARIA

north of the Balkans clear of Turkish armics.

The orders are to withdraw from all trans-Balkan positions. This is from no direct pressure of the Turks beyond the Balkans, 50 france each.

but because of the risk attending un-supported advances. On this side of the Balkans the paralysis caused by the Plevna reverse still endures. A hundred thousand more men are wanted, and are forth-coming, but will have to be waited for. The first brigade of reinforcements is expected to cross the Danube in a day or two. It is hoped after that

A BRIGADE WILL CROSS DAILY. The offensive will doubtless be recommenced before all the reinforcements are to hand, but a large proportion of them as indispensable. Osman Pasha At present he can be only watched. The gaps through which the right flank of the Russian communications were threatened are stopped by Schackoskoy's and Krudener's positions confronting Plevna and Dragoniroff's division between Tirnova and Lovatz. This force is probably

sufficient for protection, but utterly inadequate for the renewal of the offensive. It is estimated now that from 60,000 to 70,000 Turks are on the for the renewal of the offensive. It is estimated now that from 60,000 to 70,000 Turks are on the Lovatz and Pievan line, and they will take a deal of beating. On the Russian left flank the Czarewich's army, which is available for holding the line from the Danube to the Balkans, numbers about 60,000, and is necessarily attenuated over the long front so as to leave no gap for the Turks to creep through. The Turks are probably about the same strength, but, if Mehemet Ali chooses to take the offensive, he may concentrate at Rustehuk, Rasgrad, and Osman Bazar. The Russians must be ready to face him everywhere, consequently they must remain strictly on the defensive. The river Lom still virtually constitutes the line of the Rustchuk army, but the 'madquarters of the Twelfth Corps' have been moved beyond it to Kadikoi. The headquarters of the Czarewich with the Thirteenth Corps have advanced to Kabaljeva, thus con fronting Rasgrad, while between Osman Bazar and Tirnova the first division stands, with its headquarters at Kosarevac.

GEN. ZIMMERMAN IS STALEMATED.

GEN. ZIMMERMAN IS STALEMATED. He is guarding the Dobrudscha, which is not threatened, and he cannot push forward with his 30,000 men, lest his enemies from Varna and Shumla should converge upon him. The Russians are beginning SUFFER IN HEALTH,—

some corps from hard marching, heat, and ir-regular rations. The principal cause, however, is neglect of sanitary precautions, resulting in the general tainting of the air. At Biela the air is thick and heavy with emanations from filth and rotting offal.

Gen. Ignatieff is still confined to his room

with gastric fever. Prince Galatzin is also abed with the same complaint. Four out of five Adjutants-General, in attendance on the Czar are ill. Nearly everybody is more or less sick or squeamish. ANOTHER BRIDGE. The same correspondent telegraphs as follows from Sistovo on Friday: It has been at last def-

initely resolved to bridge the Danube at Pirgos. slso. The first brigade of reinforcements, which is the splendid rifle brigade of four battalions now at Simuitza, will cross to-morrow en route to the Plevna front. LONDON, Aug. 10.—A correspondent with the Dobrudscha army telegraphs that malarial fever is doing its work. Hundrals of sick arrive at Tchernavoda daily, the majority from the neigh-

borhood of Mejidjie, where steaming swamps poison the water and air alike. Dysentary also counts many victims. In proportion as the sea son advances the sickness increases. REINFORCEMENTS.

A St. Petersburg letter states that 48,000 freshtroops are already on the way by railroad to the
seat of war. The guards will follow in ten
days. These include 8,000 cavalry and 56,000 infantry. Two hundred and fifty cannon will also be sent. Of the Landwehr, only picked regi-

ments will go to Bulgaria. TUBEISH MOVEMENTS. An occasional correspondent of the Times at Mehmet Ali and Suleiman Pashas are making great efforts to effect a unction by the Slevno orts to effect a jui Pass so as to dislodge the Russians from Tir-

If they succeed in effecting a junction we may expect shortly to hear of a great battle, which will decide this year's campaign.

A Bucharest special states that the Czar re-

nains at Biela, though the Russian army is BEING STRENGTHENED RAPIDLY. There is little chance of any serious action for more than a week. The Turks, instead of acting with energy and decision, are building more Prince Charles has called out 12,000 Roumani

STRUCK DOWN. BUCHAREST, Aug. 10.—A correspondent states that Lieut. Green, of the United States Navy, who went to Biela as attache to the Russian Army, returned there, struck down by fever.

PLEVNA. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10-Afternoon.-No confirmation has been received here of the rumors that the Russians have been defeated at Plevna, as reported in official circles here last night, and it is reported that the fight is still going on. The Russians number 80,000, but the strength of the Turkish intrenched position is considered to compensate for their numerical in-

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—No information has been received at the British Embassy of any battle at Plevna during the last two days. It is believed that the recent reports were prema ture. La Verite, the organ of the Minister of War, also asserts there has been no important engagement at Plevna since July 31.

MINOR ENGAGEMENT.

Mehemet Ali telegraphs from Rasgrad, Aug.

9, that ten companies of Russian infantry and six squadrons of cavalry attacked Yaillak, near Osman Bazar, and were repulsed with a loss of sixty killed and 120 wounded.

GENERAL.

LEFT IN A HURRY. LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Buchares says that the Grand Duke Nicholas was nearly captured at the late defeat of the Russians at Eski-Saghra. A dinner had been prepared for him at Keganlik, but he departed, without pas

SUICIDE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Vienna says that Achmet Pasha, who surrendered Nikopolis to the Russians, and was afterwards interned at Orel, has committed suicide.

MONTENEGRO.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—The Turkish commander on the northeastern frontier of Montenegro claims to have repulsed an attack on Kolaschin on Aug. 7 after ten hours' fighting.

> FRANCE. NEWSPEPER PERSECUTION.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The electoral campaign on the part of the French Government daily be-comes more active and oppressive. Yesterday's news includes the following items: Hawkers of newspapers at Compeigne were recently re-quested to furnish a list of the newspapers they quested to furnish a list of the newspapers they served to their customers in that arrondissement. The officials there suppressed the delivery of the Siccle, the Ninctenth Century, the Press, the Republique Krancaise, the National Bien Public, Petit Republique, the Reaucaise, and the Petit Journal—all Republican journals.

The proprietors of the Union published a colored map of France, showing the political complexion of the departments. The offense de clared against them was that of the unauthorized publication of a drawing. The Court convicted them but passed nominal sentences of 50 france each. Two clubs at Arles have been closed, charged

Two clubs at Arles have been closed, charged with political assemblages.

The Depach newspaper at Toulouse has been fined 100 francs for refusing to print the speech of President MacMahon.

POLITICAL "PERSUASION."

The Minister of Agriculture has asked Prefects, in a circular letter, to remind employes of the Department of Agriculture that it is their duty not to attempt to thwart the action of the Cabinet, or place at the service of hostile parties the influence they derive from their offices.

The Paris police have forbidden the sale of photographs of Thiers.

The papers announce that \$0,000 copies of equestrian potrtaits of President MacMahon are to be distributed in the provinces.

The offerse of speaking insullingly of President MacMahon on the streets is now becoming the subject of daily action before the courts. Le Fevre Durfic, who may be said to have originated this offense, was condemned to two months' imprisonment, but succeeded on appeal in reducing the term to fifteen days. He is the son of a former Bonapartist Senator.

The Court of Bordeaux has reversed the decision of an inferior tribunal, and fined a bookseller who sold newspapers with special authorization. On the other hand, the tribunals of Nevers and Carcassone have declared themselves competent to try actions by newspapers against the Prefects for preventing street sale thereof.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Republican Senatoria Committee estimate the Republican Deputie to be returned at the approaching elections a 372.

THE ORIENT.

CHINA.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Arrived, steamer Gaelie, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama.

Hong Kong, July 15, Shanghai, 17.—The first telegraph in China is now working, a private line six miles long, erected by Lie Hung Chang, Viceroy of Chili, from his official residence to the Tietsin Arsenal. There has been no attempt at interference by the native populace, as in the case of telegraphs projected by foreigners. Several lines are contemplated in Formosa by the Governor of that island.

The cholera has appeared in several ports

along the coast.

The ravages of famine continue in the north-

ern provinces.

The Government announces great victories over the Mohammedans by Ger. Tsos' army in the West.

An assault by natives upon Russian merchants is reported at the interior City of Kienningfu, said to have been provoked by the for-

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, July 25.—The war in Kinsin is now believed to be so near its end that final preparations have been made for the Emperor's return from Kioto to Toido. His visit at the ancient Capital has been thus far prolonged so that, in case of extreme need, he might proceed in person to the scene of hostilities. It is always believed by all parties that his appearance at the head of an army would at once terminate the conflict, the ancient spirit of devotion to his name and rank being still powerful; but it is thought desirable never to employ this expedient except for a peremptory necessity. The rebels are now confined to a limited area in the province of Huiga. Prince Hegashi Fusimi, the Emperor's cousin, is now advancing to strike what is expected will be a decisive blow. Public report says Aug. 10 is fixed for the combined assault.

There is considerable excitement and unconsiderable sion over an attempt of the British authorities in Japan to prevent the Japanese mails from passing, under the Berne postal treaty, upon English steamships. The British Minister succeeded, by steamships. The British Minister succeeded, by energetic representations, in pursuading the Japanese to waive their undoubted rights, although his course is beletved to be unwarranted, and likely to be repudiated by the Home Government. The obstructive movement was inspired by the desire to secure a subsidy from Japan for the Peninsular & Oriental Company, which Japan refuses to pay, being entitled to mait transportation at fixed rates by the Berne treaty. It is generally believed that the English Post-Office Department is ignorant of this local intrigue, and important results are expected to follow the exposure.

intrigue, and important results are expected to follow the exposure.

Earthquakes have been frequent since July 1. No damage therefrom.

The Mitau Bishi Steamship Company continue to increase their fleet by extensive purchases of foreign vessels.

In consequence of reports of cholers in China, a quarantine station is to be established outside of Yokohama.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY. LABOR ARBITRATION.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Clyde shipwrights have agreed to refer disputes with masters to arbitra-tion. A speedy end of the great strike is antic-

CANADA.

Opposition to Cable Amalgamation-Fishing for Anchors.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Tononto, Aug. 10.—A Parliamentary return just published shows that the attention of the

Canadian Government was some months ago called to the reported amalgamation of the Atlantic and Direct Cable Companies, and that they then declared their intention of using all means in their power to prevent any evasion or infringement of the law. The Direct Cable Company by charter of incorporation from the Canadian Parliament secured the right of shoring their cables on Canadian soil, but under a distinct provision that there should be no amalgamation with the Atlantic Cable or any other company. The object of this condition was to save the public from the evils of a cable monopoly and Infliction of a high tariff on messages on the part of stock manipulators in Great Britain. There is a scheme to evade the spirit, if not the letter, of the charter of the Direct Cable Company by framing a joint-purse arrangement, leaving the two Companies nominally independent in action. They believe this can be done inside the pale of the charter, but it is the opinion of lawyers on this side that such arrangement would be a forfeiture of the charter. A letter of the Minister of Public Works is published this morning showing the determination of the Government to oppose any amalgamation of or joint-purse arrangement between the two Cable Companies.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

QUEBEC, Aug. 10.—The largest cluster of anchors ever gathered together and hauled ashore was deposited this morning at the Custom-House bond by the lifting barge. It is estimated that about fifty anchors and an immense quantity of chain cable are in this cluster at low water. They are six feet above the surface. The rest of the fron was found near the breakwater, and is the accumulation of years. It has taken the barge the greater part of the season to effect t is most desirable work. Growds of people vasited the spot to-day, and were astunished at the sight.

"Honold, Aug. 10.—The navigation of the Welland Canal was obstructed from 6 o'clock last evening until 10 o'clock this morning by the sinking of schooner George B. Sloan, loaded with irro-ore, near Lock 14.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

"Honold, Aug. 10.—The meeting of the Nova Scotia Barrister's Society was held to-day. Several delegates from the upper provinces were present. A resolution passed that the Association be composed of all barristers Company by charter of incorporation from the Canadian Parliament secured the right of shoring their cables on Canadian soil, but under a

WASHINGTON.

The President Not at All Disconcerted at the Action of Mr. Blaine's Convention.

He Is Confident that Even Maine Will in Time See Through a Glass Clearly.

How the Sugar Importers Have Been Getting Away with the Tariff Law.

Evidences of the Complete Success of Capt. Eads' System of Jetties.

The Chicago Collectorship the Subject of

Cabinet Consideration. HAYES ON MAINE.

THE PRESIDENT TAKES A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE ACTION OF MR. BLAINE'S CONVENTION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—The President Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—The President does not appear to be at all concerned by the results of the Maine Convention. He interprets the action of the Convention as in the main opposed to him. In conversation with a gentleman who called upon him to-day the President is reported as having said that he was not in the least disturbed by the action of that both though though the weeth her weether. that body, though he would, of course, have felt greatly pleased it the resolution presented indorsing him and his policy had been adopted. As it was, the introduction of the resolution and the speeches made in favor of it showed, what he already felt certain of, that he was not without strong support among the Republicans in the Lumber State. The gentleman says that from the conversation he is of the opinion that the President is confident that it will not be long before even Maine will be ready to indorse

REPERRING TO SENATOR BLAINE'S SPEECH. he said he was not at all surprised by that gen-tleman's utterances, as he had taken exactly the same grounds that might have been expected from the sentiments expressed in his Woodstock speech. The President also said that the proceedings of Conventions like that held yesterday evidenced more the individual influence of the prominent members of it than the general feeling of the whole body.

SUGAR FRAUDS.

REPORT OF THE BOSTON COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—On the subject of artificial coloring the Boston Committee make the following report: In this connection the Committee beg leave to call your special attention to the very low classification of duacception to the very low classification of du-tiable sugars during the last period of fifteen months ending March 31, 1877, as compared with the preceding twelve months, and to add that they consider the assessing of duties by classification upon duties standard as unwise and liable to permit fraud or endanger collusion the foreign article coming to this countr tra session of Congress to be convened in Octo-ber, a special act should be passed providing that an additional outy of 33% per cent be as-sessed over and above any existing rate of duty on any artificially colored sugars. The Committee also recommend the abolition of the system of rating sugars by the duties standard; they are also opposed to any attempt to fix the value for duty by polarization, and suggest that there should be only one rate for all raw sugars not refined. They also believe this mode of classification has led to the use of artificial coloring for the same periods, and this latter practice has already been resorted to to a very considerable extent, and will be largely inconsiderable extent, and will be largely in-creased in the future unless immediate steps are taken to prevent it. The Committee are in-formed that large contracts are aiready being made in Europe for best sugar to be delivered this autumn artificially colored so as to be en-tered and passed at the lowest rates of duty. In order to protect the revenue from this evasion of duty, the Committee recommend that the duties be fixed at from two to two and a half cents per pound,—no percentage added as at present.

cents per pound,—no percentage added as at present.

The attention of the Treasury Department has repeatedly been called to the alleged fact that the methods of rating sugars imported into this country to be refined and re-exported were different at different ports of the United States, and that the rates of drawback allowed under the regulations of the Department were in many instances greater than the actual duty paid on the same sugars when they were entered. In order to ascertain whether reports of this kind are based on actual facts, to secure an uniformity in methods of rating, and to insure the Government against loss by paying larger sums in drawbacks on sugar than the actual dities paid on the same at the time of importation, Secretary Sherman directed the Jay Commission in Boston, and a special commission in Boston and a special commission in Boston, and a special commission in Boston and a special commission in Boston, and a special commission in Boston and a special commission in Boston, and a special commission in Boston and a special commission in Boston, and a special commission in Boston and a special commission in Boston and a special commission in the actual data the commission in Boston, and a special commission in the actual data the commission

EADS' JETTIES.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—Capt. Brown, of the United States Engineer Corps, in charge of the inspection of the Eads jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River, has just sent into the War Department a very favorable replan is a substantial success. During the past four months there has been more work done here than at any previous period; 1,600,000 cubic feet of mattress work has been placed in position in the jetties at the head of the South Pass, with about 60,000 cubic yards of stone. The actilement which had been of stone. The settlement which had been pre-viously noticed at the end of the viously noticed at the end of the east jetty has stopped, and there has been no noticeable settlement since March last. Within the four months 1.500,000 cubic yards of sediment have been scoured from between the jettles and carried out to sea. All that impedes the passage of a ship drawing twenty fect of water through the entire length of the jetty is a little strio 140 feet in length. Through the rest of the channel there is a depth of twenty feet of water. Capt. Brown find by a comparison of the Gulf survey beyond the end of the jettles, and as a result of the jetty currents, there has been a slight average increase of deoth, while the twenty-feet and thirty-feet curves have receded. From this circumstance, the conclusion is drawn that the har has tot reformed in advance of the jettles. Capt. Eads, who is here, is confident that, on the basis of this report, he will soon receive his first payment of a half-million dollars.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—There is reason to believe that Secretary Sherman, before fearing for Ohio, addressed a letter to Collector Jones, of Chicago, requesting his resignation. At the Cabinet meeting to-day. No reference was made to the subject of Jones' successor. There is brette doubt, however, that his successor has made to the subject of Jones' successor. There is little doubt, however, that his successor has been determined upon no official action looking to the appointment of William Henry Smith to the office has been taken, though it is believed that the President intends to offer him this place.

CLINCHED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHIN GTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—Gov. McCormick, who was Secretary of the National Republican Committee during the campaign in

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

1876, being interviewed on the subject, states that Secretary Schurz neither asked nor received from the Committee a single dollar for services in that campaign. He told Mr. Schurz the Committee would may his expenses, but Schurz said he preferral to bear his own expenses.

The TAIN NORTHWEST.

The Cabinet also discussed the question of pending danger to the lobabitants in the vicinity of Puget's Sound, on account of the threatened Indian outbreaks, and decided to send a manof-war to that place from San Francisco.

THE PREMINENT'S TRIP.

Final arrangements were made for the visit of the President, Secretary McCrary, Attorney-General Devens, and Postmaster-General Key to Bennington.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to 140 Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 10.—Yesterday five vounty men, all living in Julien Township, Dubuque County, went fishing with a seine on the Maquo-keta River, near where it empties into the Mississippi. They had drawn the seine two or three times, when Francis Rogers, who was at the outer end, stepped into deep water. He immediately called for help, but was drowned it spite of the most strenuous exertions of his mediately called for help, but was drowned in spite of the most strenuous exertions of his comrades. They immediately procured a boat, and after a short time succeeded in finding the body, which was at once taken to his home, afew miles from this city. Deceased was a young may it years of age, and highly spoken of by all who knew him. The Coroner's Jury rendered a werdict in accordance with the above facts. This is the third son of the Roger family who had died an accidental death.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Derhoff, Mich., Aug. 10.—William Spott, of Chatham, was with his wife in a small boat fishing in Lake St. Clair to-day, when a trip passing upset the boat, and Mrs. Spott was drowned.

THE LONG-BRANCH DISASTER.

OCEAN PORT, N. J., Aug. 10.—Edward Vermeulen, aged 16 years, son of Dr. Vermeulen, of Philadelphia, who was injured in the disaster on the Central Railroad of New Jersey yesterday, is dead. Coroner Gugel will hold an inquest in the case. quest in the case.

There are yet about thirty injured persons in

farm-houses in the vicinity of the disa whose injuries are too serious to permit rem One woman has been unconscious since ye day, and will not recover. Several othe FATAL FALL.

New York, Aug. 10.—Yesterday the R

Father McCarthy, twenty years pastor of the Holy Cross Church, was buried, and to-day his nephew, a messenger at the Cotton Exchange, fell from the gallery to the floor of the exchange and was killed. Business was immediately stopped, and a collection made for the boy's widowed mother.

INJURED BY A FALL..

Council Bluffs, la., Aug. 10.—Miss Mollie Woods, of this city, while in attendance upon the Teachers' Institute in the High-School building, to-day, lost her balance and fell from a second-story window to the ground, a distance of over twenty feet. Her injuries are quits serious, but hopes of her ultimate recovery are entertained. STEAMER BURNED. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The steamer T. R. Lyon burned last night in Black River Two men were burned to death.

SENATOR CONKLING.

his appearance indicated that he had gained rest and recruited his health generally, and the reception he received is a renewed assurance of the strong hold he has upon his many friends in New York. A small party went down the bay to welcome the Senator, and a reception which was intended to be a semi-private affair preparatory to the forward served. preparatory to the formal

a public celebration. The whole party an board the Thomas Collyer numbered less than sixty. Among the number were Mr. Cornell, Marshal Payne, Postmaster James Coneil, Marsani Payne, Postmaster Jain Col. Howe, Congressman Starin, Silas Dutche Maj. Bullard, William Laimber, Ba roey Bigil Mr. Cregan, John O'Brien, Hugh Gardan Dwight Lawrence, and a delegation of gent men from Utica, headed by Dr. William where the post band was taken on board. In good time the Collyer steamed down the bay

where the post band was taken on board. In good time the Collyer steamed down the bay, met the Neckar off Sandy Hook, turned, and came up alongside, when three rousing cheerwere given for Senator Conkiling, who was waving a silk flag, and was bareheaded and amiling with his accustomed suavity. The band struck up "Home Agaia," and the hundreds of steerage bassengers, taking it all for themselves, went wild with demonstrations of appreciation.

Quarantine was reached, where there was a half-hour's delay. From this moment almost until the docis was reached the run was made amid a dreadful din of steam, runpowder, bell metal, and the human voice. Fifty tugs and fifteen or twenty steamers were lying in wait for the ship, and directly she approached they simultaneously let off their whistles, a score of guns were fired, and the uproar was general up and down the bay. Admid such demonstrations the Neckar, with her attendant, approached the Hoboken wharf, where a large crowd, mainly friends of Senator McPherson and ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, had assembled to welcome the Senator. They had a heavy field-piece, and fired a regular salute at the dock.

A large number of people went on board the boat. Mr. Stiner offered to Senator Conkling the congratulations of his numerous friends on his safe return. The Senator reciled in the briefest way, thanking them for their kindness. On landing the Senator was received by a New Jersey delegation, with Maj. Pangborn to the fore, cailing for "three rousing Jersey cheers." An improunpts procession had been formed by the Collyer party, with the band at the bead, to march from the steamer's pier to the next beyond, and, having got him out of the clutches of the Jersey men, the procession marched around the docks, and safely transferred the Senator to the Collyer was then headed up the river, and a little cruising done to allow time for an interchange of greetings, etc., until 2:30. When the landing was made at Twenty-fourth street, the Senator was carried away

the Senator to the Collycr, where some undarwas given him. The Collycr was then headed up the river, and a little cruising done to allow time for an interchange of greetings, etc., until 2:30. When the landing was made at Twenty-fourth street, the Senator was carried away amil lond cheering.

The reception to the Senator at the Fifth Avenue Hotel came late. The Senator himself desired rest, and from one cause or another it was 11:30 o'clock before the proceedings were begun. There were numerous friends in immediate attendance and in the public places of the botel, and outside a considerable crowd. Gilmore's band did not arrive until after 11 o'clock. The Hon. Isaac H. Bailey made a short address of welcome from the hotel balcony, and Senator Conkling responded, sp. aking in prise of the rapid transit abroad, of the German line of steamers, and was prouder than ever of being an American, and had found out that the Germans are a magnanimous people, and that England's eight centuries of Parliaments and power have not earned for her so much freedom and greatness as we have schieved in a much shorter time.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

RNIGHIS OF PTIMIAS.

Rectal Dispute to The Tribuna.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 10.—To-morrow morning a large number of Knights of Pythias, chiefly from various parts of Iowa, will rendezyous at Burlington, departing at 6:10 on the Toledo & Peoria short-line fast train for Cleveland. Another and probably larger delegation will leave from Keokuk at the same time. Many high and mighty members of the Order will be in the party, and nearly every lodge the Iowa will send delegates. The Railroad Company offer reduced rates, and include a trip to Nisgara, after the celebration at Cleveland, by

LOCAL CRIMINAL ITEMS.

Officer Tim Maboney yesterday arrested Fred Winkler, who, it is claimed, is one of the ring-leaders of the riotons crewd who plundered M. Pribyl's gun store, No. 522 Halsted street. Several of the stolen guns were found in Winkler's possession.

Mrs. Heien Loftus, of No. 50 North Wells street, was up before Commissioner Hovse yesterday charged with refilling old cigar boxes that had once been used. Henry Klein, a hotel-keeper at No. 100 North LaSalle street, was also arrested for selling liquor without license. Both eases were continued until Monday.

Both eases were continued until monday.

Minor arrests: Patrick McNaity, adultery with Annie Curry at No. 45 Gary street, upon complaint of Mrs. McNulty: Margaret Corrick, larceny of wood from the cooper-shop of H. J. Ball, of No. 37 Illinois street; Rudolph Tellson.

of Andrew Lindqvist, No. 150 Townsend street.

of Andrew Lindqvist, No. 150 Townsend street. Early last evening Kate Lawler and Delia Conroy, two wild Amazons residing at No. 293 North Halsted street, had a drunken quarrel in which the Lawler thumped la Conroy quite seriously with a piece of broken erockery-ware, chipped off a portion of la Conroy's upper lip, a piece of her nose, and also broke her law. The wounded woman was sent to the County Hospital for treatment. The Lawler escaped, and has not yet been arrested.

Justice Morrison resterday hald the follow

and has not yet been arrested.

Justice Morrison yesterday held the following: Martin Haban, larceny, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Theodere Poole, larceny of a quantity of goods recently recovered at the house of Aggie Day, on West Washington street, \$1,500 to the Criminal Court; Patrick Sexton, six months in the House of Correction; James O'Brien, three months. Justice Summerfield held Emma Chumley in \$500 bonds to the Criminal Court for the larceny of \$55 from Hannah Uteck, a servant in the house of her mother, Mrs. E. W. French, on Vernon avenue, Justice Kaufmann fined the riotous tailors \$4 each; saloon-keepers who violated the Mayor Propelantion, \$1 to \$5 each; Charles Brown, \$500 to the Criminal Court for the larceny of clothing.

Sept. 19-21 Sept. 26-28 Sept. 25-27 Sept. 25-28

MICHIGAN. ... Elk Rapi

NEBRASKA.
Plattsmouth.
Sutton.
Fairmount.

Bloomington
Aurora
Aurora
Fairbury
Tecamseh
Lincoln
Central City
Brownville
Syracuse
Pawnee City
Columbus

Bay City...

.... Sept 11-15

Oct. 3- 5 Oct. 5- 6 Oct. 3- 5 Sept. 19-20 Sept. 21-22 Oct. 2- 4 Sept. 20-22 Sept. 24-25

and explained that they meant so harm. The Court was inclined to be lenient with the obstreperous tailors, who, he thought, were made the tools of the Union, and fined them is aplece. The cross-legged artists were only too glad to escape with this light punishment, and in deep contrition promised never to do It again.

Justice Kaufmann then administered justice to a number of small rioters and several obstinate saloon-keepers who resis. In Mayor's order closing the saloons.

ST. LOUIS WHISKY SUITS.

ST. LOUIS WHISKY SUITS.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—A suit was filed in the United States Chreuit Court to-day against Zehon Thorpe, Alfred Bevis, and Thomas J. Smith, to recover \$10,000 damages. Thorpe was United States Store-keeper in the days of the Whisky Ring, and Bevis and Smith were his sureties. The suit is therefore, to recover on Thorpe's bond for the nonfulfillment of his duty as Storekeeper. A number of suits will be entered to-morrow against distillers and others.

Suit was also entered against Henry Hardsway and his bondsman, John H. Marquand, for the same amount. Hardsway was a Government Storekeeper, and is charged with violating the law in the interest of the Ring.

One hundred and eleven thousand dollars is alleged to be the amount lost to the Government by the misconduct of Thorpe.

ILLINOIS JUDICIAL ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribons.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 10.—There seems to be no

SUICIDE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 10.—Arthur Von Pann-

Jackson, Mich., Aug. 10.—Arthur Von Panewitz shot himself in the right temple at 7 o'clock this evening. He died in about an hour and a half. There is a diversity of opinion as to the cause. Some say it was financial embarrasment, others that it was the inevitable woman. He was always considered here a very honorable, high-minded man, and of noble connection in Prussia. He leaves no family.

FINANCIAL Naw York, Aug. 10.—Orlando W. Josiya, banker, has failed. Liabilities, \$173,000; asseta.

nothing.

O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish patriot, has been dispossessed of his hotel in Chatham Square by the Sheriff.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Aug. 10.—Arrived, steamship Neckar, from Bremen, and Denmark, from

brogress of the wo he prisms; that that he should have flams should have for ever authorized any architect, to me do any such thing. County Board we County Board we county Board we have that he say that he say that he county Board we he statements of the proof before the County Board that the work a trady agreed a ready agreed a fready agreed afready agreed the board that he was assurted that he was assurted the say the board thing by him point going into de and paid what it was the was and another, without an opp and going into de

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The Contract w rogated, a It was expected yesterday morning possess more or le

The complainant Fitzgerald), who

Fitzgerald), who County Commission laxpayer and a cit question as a taxp bill, setting out in with the County I that contract provid and additions could beard or its author thanges should not aside of the correction to such elements. might be.

THE could be that Harms went of contract; that was whatever alteration with reference to the relieve Harms from under the direction of the his valuation as the Mr. Harms says the made, the contract his was notified been reade in the pit formed that he will be the work was reason ever he did in the wand getting paymen reconvinant papers abany way would look acting innier the contract that he has a work what it is and its representation and would so that was a the work what it is and its representations and would so the the work what it is and its representations and would so the the work what it is and its representations and would so the the work what it is and its representations.

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CRIMINAL NEWS.

Outlaws Bulldoze a Court in Lake County, Tenn.

2

Fight with a Desperate Counterfeiter Near Mount Vernon, Ill. The Man Wounded, but Manager

to Effect His Escape. Facts in Relation to the Luray, Mo., Butcher.

Evidence Accumulating Against the Accused Brother-in-Law.

A Girl Murdered and Hung Upon a Tree Near Milledgville, O.

BULLDOZING A COURT.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Ang. 10.—Gen. Henry Darnell, of Lake County, Tenn., was indicted two years ago for the murder of Albert Nall, who was running a steam ferry boat alongside of one run by Darnell. Darnell sought to run Nall out of business, but Nall was not to be buildozed. Subsequently Darnell, with five armed ruffians, went down to Nall's boat. Finding him alone they opened fire upon him in-

armed ruffians, went down to Nall's boat. Finding him alone they opened fire upon him instantly, and Nall returned it. Every ball did
its work, killing one of Darnell's outlaws and
wounding several others, among them Darnell
himself. Nall was killed after he had
emptied his
last barrel at his assasins. Since that time Darnell has been
hiding out, or rather has fenced himself in by
calling about him a set of outlaws or desperadoes, but he recently surrendered himself to
the Sheriff of Lake County, but refused to be
odged in jail or to be guarded save by men of
als own selection, vowing that he would die
light He lodged in jail or to be guarded save by men of his own selection, vowing that he would die first. He was accordingly placed in charge of a man of his own choosing. The Court was convened at Tiptonvifle on Wednesday, Judge J. A. Hawkins presiding. Upon the examination of two witnesses in Darnell's case, just previous to adjournment, the Attorney-General presented affidavits for the prosecution showing that Darnell was only nominally in custody, and that he had a squad of fitteen friends, with arms buckled about them, ready to resist the officers. At this time Darnell's o resist the officers. At this time Darnell's quad was reinforced by ten other ruffians, at square was reinforced by ten other rumans, and of them swearing they would protect Darnell if they had to whip the whole county. The Court instructed the Sheriff that it was his duty to

they had to whip the whole county. The Court instructed the Sheriff that it was his duty to lodge Darnell in jall, but instead the Sheriff hastily made his exit through a rear door. After the adjournment of the Court Darnell made a speech denouncing the Court to a large assemblage of citizens, Darnell and his outlaws swearing there were not men enough in Lake County to put him in jail, and openly boasting that, if convicted, the judgment of the Court could not be enforced.

Thursday morning the Court ordered the Deputy Sheriff to order a posse of fifty men or more, which order he refused to obey, thereupon the Judge telegraphed Gov. Porter to send the Chickasaw Guards of Memphis to his assistance. About this time, 10 a. m., the Sheriff arrived, and tardily commenced summoning a posse. Darnell up to this time had sworn he would fight it out if it took all day, but soon hiter left for Kentucky. The jury was disharged, the court adjourned, and the order for roops countermanded. The citizens generally reindignadt at the lawless proceedings of barnell, and denounce the inefficiency of the heriff and his deputies.

Darnell is 55 years old. He is worth 600,000, mixes with the lowest class of people, and is boastful of his exploits and craves the putation of a fighting man. He and his crowd outlaws are greatly feared by the community, he me by common consent four years ago. Darnell is findicted as an accessory before the fact, but is acquitted. The acquittal was signalized by ratel's having a fight in the court-room with lawyer over the fees.

AN AWFUL EXPIATION.

Hamburg (Ark.) Monitor, July 28.

On Priday night, about midnight, a posse of retween sixty and seventy-five men quietly intered our town, went to the blacksmith-shop, broke it open, procured tools, and proceeded to the jail and broke open the door. They went to the cell in which George Jackson, the negro ravisher and murderer of the little girl Corinna Havnes. door of the cell, they took George out and departed. They carried him south of town about four miles, near the Berlin road, where they chained him to a green sapling and there burned him. The whole affair was conducted so quietly extent the notice of the production. and there burned him to a green sapling and there burned him. The whole affair was conducted so quietly, except the noise made in breaking open the shop, that very few persons were aware of their presence until they were leaving town. As they were going off, they set up a loud yelling, which was done to prevent the voice of the negro from being heard. Some of our citizens saw them riding through the streets, and, learning they had the negro, followed them till they came to the place of execution. When they arrived there, however, the negro was burned to death and the men all gone. At Mr. Brazzeale's the kidnappers halted and cave George some water, and asked J. C. Brazzeale to go with them and hear what George's arise were veriferous and were heard by the neighbors as far as two miles off. While at the jail these men informed Mrs. Holmes, who fives at the jail and was no doubt very much excited, that she need not be alarmed, as their business was to protect females. As to who they were or whence they came all is wrapped in mystery. They were seen in the evening south of here, and with some the citizens conversed, and notwithstanding they were undisguised, yet none of them were recognized. Some said they were from Monroe, some from Bastrop, and some from Vicksburg. Those statements as to the localities, however, amount to nothing. Some persons visited the scene on Sunday and found only a small portion of the body,—say about afteen pounds.

Sunday and found only a small portion of the body,—say about fifteen pounds.

SHOWED FIGHT.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Mount Vernow, Ill., Aug. 10.—P. D. Tyrrel. Sheriff Yost of this county, and a posse of citizens had rather an exciting time of it about daylight this morning in attempting to arrest one John Fairchild under an indictment for passing counterfeit money. Fairchild resides on his farm, fourteen miles west of this city. The officers started out early yesterday morning, and bushwhacked and laid plans all day and most of last night for the capture of their man. Knowing him to be a wily and determined person, the officers waited until such an hour as they thought would find him easleep. Between 3 and 4 o'clock they surrounded his residence and proceeded with the business in hand, when a son of Fairchild rushed to the front, looked towards the barn close by, and shouted at the ton of his lungs that Sheriff Yost was on hand. Taking this cue, the besieging party transferred their operations to the barn, where it soon transpired that the object of their search had taken quarters for the night. The warming voice from the house had aroused the father in the barn, and when the officers reached there they found him on his guard and prepared to show fight. He refused all demands for surrender, and he finally succeeded, by means of a secret door which he evidently had cut for this purpose, in emerging unseen from the barn. His cacape, however, was very soon discovered, and it was then that a lively chase cusued. Several revolvers were emptted in the direction of Fairchild, and it is thought, from the punnity of blood found in his track, that he is seriously wounded; yet, notwithstanding all this, he gave his pursuers the slip, and is now apparently beyond their reach.

About two weeks ago Fairchild found himself coped up in his residence, while officers were succeived up in the residence, while officers were an on this last occasion, he made a bold stroke for licerty, and succeeded in getting away under

PITKIN'S CASE.

RLEANS, Aug. 10.—The Auditorial Inm Committee, accompanied by F. N.
tief clerk of ex-Auditor Johnson, who

tom-House to-day. Four mysterious boxes which were sent from the Auditor's office to Marshal ritkin's office in the Custom-House were examined and identified by Mr. Blobtz as those in which the books of the Auditor were the recognized them by certain marshale. those in which the books of the Aud. or were put. He recognized them by certain marks he had placed upon them, which were little indentations in the wood. No. I having one indentation and so on to No. 4. No trace of No. 5 was found. No. 4 was apparently partly filled. No. 2 was evidently empty, and Nos. 1 and 3 were heavy enough to be quite full. Mr. Aldige stated that he had evidence that these boxes were taken from the Auditor's office to that of United States Marshal Pitkin, and a thouse to the cockloft where they had been tampered with, and a part of the contents taken away, and that the missing box, No. 5, contained the coupons.

THE LURAY MASSACRE. KBOKUK, Ia., Aug. 10.—Parties arrived in

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 10.—Parties arrived in this city this evening with the ax with which the Spencer massacre near Luray, Mo., was committed, and the clothing of Willis James, the man who is under suspicion of having committed the deed. There are several spisshes of blood of these weeks with a second of the sec blood on these clothes, which will be carefull blood on these clothes, which will be carefully examined under a microscope, and an analysis made. If necessary the same will be done with that on the ax, with the view of comparing them. If they are found to correspond, it will be considered sufficient, with the evidence that has already been gathered, to fix the crime upon James. The suspicion against him has been growing stronger and stronger, and only one more link in the chain of evidence is needed. The excitement still runs vary high in the locality of the murder, and if James' guilt can be established it is feared that he will be lynched.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER,
DATTON,O., Aug. 10.—A special to the Dayton
Journal from Washington Court-House states
that the body of Mary Donaldson was found
hanging to a tree near Milledgville. It contained marks of violence, showing that her
death was not a suicide, as at first supposed.
There is a great deal of excitement in regard to
the affair, and several parties have been arrested at Milledgville who are supposed to have been
connected with the crime. The statement of the
physician corroborated the fact that the girl was
dead before she was hung to the tree, and the
Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict of death by
causes unknown. The girl was of good family
and respected by all who knew her. She had
been missing for several days when the body
was found. MYSTERIOUS MURDER,

SELF-DEFENSE.

CINCINNATI, Aug 10 .- Near Boston, Clermon County, yesterday, Daniel Harrigan, owner of some vicious dogs, one of which had been killed by Sewell Rondebush, attacked the latter with a gun, threatening to kill him, and Rondebush, who had heard the threats of Harrigan some who had heard the threats of Harrigan some days before, had armed himself with a revolver, and when approached by Harrigan endeavored to explain the matter. The latter would listen to nothing, and pushing aside Mrs. Rondebush, who endeavored to prevent trouble, aimed his guu at her husband. Rondebush handled his revolver rapidly, fring three shots, and killing Harrigan instantly. Rondebush was arrested, but public feeling is in his favor.

SUSPECTED OF MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 10.—Charles and John Horn, both young men, sons of a butcher, were arrested to-day ou strong suspicion of the murder of Dr. James B. Armstrong, which occurred on Tuesday evening. They were known to have threatened the Doctor, and were seen in the vicinity. There are other grounds for their arrest. The funeral of Armstrong took place this morning at the Campbellite Church.

MURDER AT A PICNIC. CARLINVILLE, Ill., Aug. 10.—At a Sunday school picnic held to-day near Shipman, in this county, William C. Armour, of that place, got into a row with George Newbury, one of the Marshals of the day, in which he was roughly handled. As soon as they were separated, Armour drew a pistol and shot Newberry dead. Two balls entered his body. Armour was

KILLED HIS MAN. Special Dispatch to The Pribune.
Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 10.—A shooting affray Licolly, Neb., Aug. 10.—A shooting array occurred at Ogallalla, Wednesday, between two herders, Campbell and Way. They quarreled over the dinner-table. After dinner Way procured a revolver, met Campbell and killed him. During the shooting three other men, endenvoing to stop it, were wounded, one seriously. No arrests.

TEXAS SHOOTING AFFRAY. GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 10.—The News' Austin special says: "United States Marshal Purnell was shot twice and probably fatally wounded by Frank Britton. The accounts of the affray are conflicting. It is known that the two gen-tlemen belonged to opposing factions of the Re-publican party, and have had differences as to the distribution of Federal patronage in this State."

MT. VERNON, O.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MT. VERNON, O., Aug. 10.—In the Bergin

murder trial to-day Col. Cooper closed the case for the State in a very powerful and convincing argument. The case will be given to the jury in the morning, and it is thought a verdict will be reached during the day.

THREW HIM OVERBOARD. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 10.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon two roughs, David Sullivan and George Siggins, had a combat on the dock, when Sullivan threw his opponent into the dock, when Sullivan threw his opponent into the water, and stood calmly by until Siggins drowned. Sullivan was arrested.

IDENTIFIED. COLUMBUS, Aug. 10.—The body found in this city yesterday has been identified as that of a man named Howell, of Circleville, O. Deceased has been out West, and was returning home.

HAYES', VISIT SOUTH.

HAYES' VISIT SOUTH.

Report of a Special Messenger from Tennessee—A Promise from the President that He Will Go to Nashville.

Mashelle (Tenn.) American, Aug. 5.

Mr. J. F. Wheless, who recently went to Washington, bearing the invitation from Gov. Porter, the City Council, and the Merchants' Exchange, for President Hayes to extend his visit to Louisville in September so as to include Nashville, returned yesterday. Mr. Wheless speaks well of the cordial manner in which he was received by the President. Accompanied by Postmaster-General Keyhe visited the White House Monday atternoon, and had a very pleasant talk with the President. The latter seemed deedied against continuing his tour any further than Louisville, probably from not having given the matter sufficient consideration. Mr. Wheless assured him of the almost unanimous approval his Southern policy had met in Tennessee, and on the cordial welcome he would receive. As an evidence of the feeling South, Mr. Wheless stated that on the train numbers of his friends, acquainted with his mission, had come to him before leaving the cars and wished him success. He also said that a prominent man from an extreme Southern State had expressed the wish as representing his people, that the Presidential tour would be extended not only to Nashville, but throughout the entire South. These statements were received with much satisfaction by the President. Finally Mr. Wheless said he would not press him for an answer thee, but, as the Cabinet was also included in the invitation, and as he understood from Judgre Key it would meet the next morning, he would suggest that the question be submitted to that body.

On the following morning, Tuesday, Mr. Wheless drove out to the Soldiers' Home, the President in the South, and Mr. Hayes announced that he had broached the subject to the Cabinet, and they were unanimously in favor of accepting the invitation. He had, therefore, concluded that if nothing unnoward happened he should come to Nashville. Mr. Wheless repeated his statements rega

ily approving his policy toward the South. He also said that some of the members of the Cabinet, if not all, would accompany him, and that letters formally accepting the invitation would be forwarded this week.

Mr. Whenless should receive the thanks of our citizens for bringing his mission to so satisfactory a result. Unless some unforeseen circumstance of great importance intervones. Nashville will have the pleasure of receiving the President as belits his office, and it is to be hoped the visit will result in much good. RAILROADS.

FREIGHTS BY RAIL TO SEABOARD. The New York Tribune says that "Those who count upon a season of great prosperity for the railways must wholly ignore the recent remarkable change in shipments from Western ports." The reason it gives is that the trunk railways cannot compete with the water ways until the close of lake and canal navigation. The first shipments by lake this season were re-corded April 21, and the movement from that time, in periods of three or four weeks each, has been as follows, in bushels:

Period. our weeks. our weeks. hree weeks. hree weeks. our weeks. May 12 7.556, 226 5, 741, 772
June 9 6, 231, 867 3, 042, 081
June 30 5, 433, 049 2, 222, 393
July 217, 182, 022 1, 806, 644
July 280, 986, 310 2, 128, 392 

Rail shipments, Jan. 1 to Apr. 15.15, 610, 483 20, 074, 845, Rail shipments, Apr. 15 to July 28.13, 694, 738 26, 947, 628 The loss already is about 18, 311, 252 bushels, or about 349,000 sons, on which the freight receipts iast year were probably at least \$2, 750,000 constitution of the shipments were prior to the upening of navigation. With an ascertained loss of about \$2, 750,000 already, and the prospect of a loss of about \$2, 750,000 already, and the prospect of a loss of about \$2, 750,000 already, and the prospect of a loss of about \$2, 100,000 more before navigation closes, on grain traffic alone, the railways can hardly expect to carn as large dividends as were paid last year. Nearly half of the loss must fall upon the lake Shore and New York Central, which naturally suffer most when water competition is vigorous and successful. Apparently, there will be needed a large increase in the "miscellaneous earnings" of the Central.

and successful. Apparently, there will be needed a large increase in the "miscellaneous earnings" of the Central.

It cannot be expected that the railways will retain the other traffic of last season. It is known that large quantities of freight which the railways have hitherto moved haye already been diverted by the water route. It is known, also, that we have no maneuse Centennial travel to swell receipts, as it did last summer, nor is it probable that pleasure travel or the ordinary movement of passengers or reight on commercial account will be larger in a seasen of great depression. Very considerable loss of the grain trade, must be expected. On the other hand, if the railways reduce their rates it is questionable whether they can so far increase their traffic as to compensate for the loss of income. As to expenses, the roads were managed last year with such extraordinary economy in the matter of repairs and replacements that whatever saving may now be effected in expenses by running only thirty trains daily, instead of eighty last year, as Mr. Vanderbilt says, must be in part or wholly balanced by the impossibility of deferring longer the needful replacements and repairs. To these canses of deficiency is earnings must now be added the losses occasioned by the great strike. It is no wonder that the Pennsylvania has given up the unequal struggle, and passed its dividend. Whether the New York Central or Baltimore & Ohio can continue to pay, or whether borrowing more money will be found as easy as it was last year, we shall see. The saving effected in wages of cendicotors, baggage, trates which ways because the rates charged for water transancal. Not even restornition of toils on cansis, a change certain to be demanded but not likely to be made, can materially help the railways because the rates charged for water transportation are now so low that no addition that can be made to toils will enable the railways to compete at their present rates. Whatever business the roads get this yet rates which will barely mo

THE FAST-FREIGHT LINES. The movement which has been going on for some time past to consolidate or abolish the

some time past to consolidate or abolish the fast-freight lines is gaiving in strength, and the advocates of this reform among the railway managers are getting more numerous every day. The Hon. J. D. Cox, Receiver of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, in his final report, reviewing the history of the defunct corporation, has the following to say about the fast-freight lines:

The business of the past two years has seemed to demonstrate the fact that the fast-freight lines, whether those formed by the partnership with the railway in the cars, etc. used by them or those which are independent Joint-stock companies, cost the railway entirely too much to be paid for by any benefits received. The cars owned by the Company and kept on its own line in general-freight business, have been made to earn each over \$1,000 per annum, whilst the cars in the fast-freight lines have only carmed \$500. This business could have been done quite as well had the trunk lines all been willing to co-operate in a simple but effective business interchange of freights, without the cumbersome and expensive organization of the freight lines and their disproportionate amount of rolling stock, when cumpared to earnings. These lines are an incubus upon the railway system of the country, which sooner or later must be gotten rid of.

EARNINGS IN JULY.

The New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle furnishes an advance sheet containing a statement of the gross earnings of the princi-

a statement of the gross earnings of pal Western roads in July, 1877:

Atchison, Topeka & S. Fee\$ 149, 851
Burl., C. Rap. & North'n. 73, 309
Cairo & St. Louis. 13, 807
Canada Southern. 124, 649
Chicago & Alton. 310, 100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul. 556, 000
Cl. Mt. V. & Del & Del & Fee 19, 701
Grand Trunk of Canada. 647, 333
Great Western of Canada. 647, 333
Glillinois Cent. —Ill. lines. 360, 630
Illi. Cent., leased lines. 80, 077
Indianap. B. & Western. 84, 720
Ind. Ches. 19, 720
Missouri Pneiffe. 207, 044
Missouri Pneiffe. 207, 044
Missouri Pneiffe. 207, 044
Missouri Ransar & Texas. 253, 125
St. L., A. & T. H. (br'chs) 31, 738
St. L., Iron Mt. & S. 292, 468
St. L., & San Francisco. 96, 424
Tol., Peoria & Warsaw 74, 339
Wabash. 273, 767 71, 420 14, 804 115, 708 403, 671 19, 127 26, 247 657, 436 266, 568 266, 568 26, 568 27, 406 252, 313 224, 968 20, 564 257, 587 216, 917 87, 709 92, 668 271, 978

......\$4,318,648 \$4,481,839 FORECLOSURE.

FORECLOSURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 10.—A decree of foreclosure was entered in the United States Circuit Court to-day in favor of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company against the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, of the first mortgage, amounting to \$6,340,858. The road is ordered sold. J. D. Howland, of this city, and John A. Jones, of Illinois, are appointed Masters to make the sale. The surplus is to be used in the payment of claims of employes for six months preceding Dec. 1, 1874.

Just as was predicted in The Tribune, the meeting of General Managers and General Freight Agents which was held at Niagara Falls Freight Agents which was held at Niagara Falls a day or two ago to make some arrangement by which the business from the New York pool lines can be divided among their Western connections, adjourned without taking any action. Another meeting will be held in October, when it is thought that some arrangements satisfactory to the Western roads can be made. It is bardly probable under the dreumstances, that the New York pool can be maintained, though an effort may be made to keep it up until October. By that time the navigation season will be nearly over, and the Western roads may be more willing to join the New York lines in an arrangement by which fair rates can be maintained thring the winter.

The Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads have decided to pool their carriings. The negotiations for the pool have been going on for a long time, but final action was deferred until now on account of the beginning of a branch by the Union Pacific from Cheyenne and Denver and other causes. The pool is a complete pool of all local and through passenger and freight business. Each road will

be sllowed 40 per cent of its gross earnings for expenses, and the remaining 60 per cent will be divided equally between the two roads. As these two roads are direct roads on all through and much local business the pool cannot fall to be of great benefit to both parties.

The freight-offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quiner Railroad have undergone a complete change. The claim department, of which Mr. Fayerweather has charge, and which Berefotore occupied a portion of the general office, has been moved into commodious and pleasant quarters on the floor above, expressly fitted up for its use. The old office will now be used exclusivaly by General Freight Agent Goddard and their assistants, and the room will be completely remodeled, and rearranged, and divided off into various compartments.

THE LABORERS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WILESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 10.—The Scranton Vigilantes, who remained in this city all night under the nominal custody of the Sheriff, this morning, in company with their witnesses and friends, formed a column the length of asquare, and proceeded to the Court-House, which was filled to overflowing. The prisoners' counsel were Messra Post and Judge Wood, of Scranton, and Stanley Woodward and Harry Palmer, of Wilkesbarre, the Commonwealth being represented by the District-Attorney alone, he having telegraphed for the Coroner and the Chairman of the Workingmen's Prosecuting Committee, but they failed to put in an appearance. District-Attorney Rice, believing it to be a bailable offense, Judge Harding ordered that bail be taken in the sum of \$3,000 for each of the fifty-two prisoners, which was promptly done by the Scranton capitalists, and the Vigilantes were discharged from the Sheriff's custody. Judge Harding alluded in strong terms to an editorial in a Scranton Democratic paper to-day demanding that the prisoners be treated as common murderers, and saying that if the prisoners were discharged there would be hell on earth. Judge Harding said that justice would be meted out to all, but that mob-law should find no place in Luzerne County.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 10.—The Coroner's jury in the case of William McBride, shot while attending a meeting of the so-called workingmen July 26, which, was dispersed by the police, rendered a verdict to-day and say, although the person who inflicted the wound which caused teath is unknown while deceased was present at the meeting probibited by the Mayor, the responsibility of death rests entirely with those assembled.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. PENNSYLVANIA.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—The Central Council and Committee of Safety of the Labor League of this District presented resolutions to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to-day, setting forth the utter destitution that to-day, setting forth the utter destitution that is prevalent among the white and colored workmen of the District, the lawful and orderly manner in which they conducted themselves during the recent strike, and carnestly requesting the Commissioners to raise a loan of \$250,000 instantaneously and set 2,000 men to work at once on public improvements; and the League further pledge themselves to use their influence with Congress, when it assembles, to pay the loan and deficiency with interest. The Commissioners say they will give the subject prompt attention.

MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 10.—The cases of Curlin, Lofgren, Fischer, Glenn, Allen, Curtis, Cope. Ratz, and Goodhue, alleged to have been members of the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's party during the late strike, and to have made incendiary speeches in public, and incited others to riotous proceedings, were nolle pross'ed this morning. The State asked for a continuance of two weeks on the ground that the police authorities had not yet furnished witnesses against the accused, which Judge Cady refused to grant. Prosecuting-Attorney Hogan them entered a nolle pros. in all the cases, and the men marched out of court in triumph, and were congratulated by a large crowd of friends.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Aus. 10.—Charles Talley and Anson Tankealy, who interfered with the St. Louis & Southeastern Road at East St. Louis, the place of the Tribune. ILLINOIS. St. Louis & Southeastern Road at East St. Louis, to-day pleaded guilty in the United States Court here, and were committed to Mt. Vernon Jail for ninety days each. Daniel Burke, arrested at East St. Louis, a striker, was released.

NEW JERSEY. New York, Aug. 10.—The strike of 400 coal-wheelers at Bergen Point, N. J., has ended, Receiver Tillinghast promising if the strikers did not make 15 cents per hour by working at the raise their earnings to that figure.

TENNESSEE.

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Kendall...

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 10.—The committee appointed by the coal-miners of Coal Creek, appended by the coardiners of Coarders, Knox County, arrived here to-day, and will meet the lessee of the Penitestiary, and protest on behalf or the miners against the introduction of convict labor in these mines.

A WOMAN'S HEROIC FIGHT. Three Persons Massacred by Indians in the

Three Persons Massacred by Indians in the Black Hills.

Correspondence Riberathre Sensine!

Deadwood, July 23.—A wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, and carrying two men and a woman, with their effects, left Deadwood on Monday morning destined for Bismarck. They camped on Centennial Prairie on Monday night, and on Tuesday night Dassed through Crook City. An eye-witness, who was cutting hay within a quarter of a mile, tells how it occurred. He says that hearing a succession of raioid shots fired over the bluff from where he was mowing, he got up on a high imbered elevation and saw about twenty Indians engaged in a fight with two men and a woman, who occupied the ox-train. The men defended them selves gallantly against the great odds. They were well armed, and fought a only men fight for their lives. The Indians, insceas of coming up in a body, broke in every direction and sar-rounded the wagon, keeping up a constant trail of builets upon the poor unfortunates. Three of the oxen were the first of fall. Waggomen, the owner of the ount, and the husband of the lady, next was shot through the head.

Mrs. Waggomen seized her husband's revolver eand discharged the ladians, who were now close upon the wagon. After soe had emptied the weapon she finng it full in the face of a burly savage, who was reaching over the wagon to grasp her. He reeled back, but others took his place. Mr. Tyner, the other man, was took his place. Mr. Tyner, the other man, was took his place, in the Indians had since the lady to deal with. The Indians had since the lady to deal with far, the promote of the promote of the providence of the prov

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Aug. 10.—Extensive preparations are being made by the firemen of this place for the firemen's tournament or muster, which occurs here next Wednesday, the 15th inst. Thirteen companies have signified their intention to be present to contest for the prize. A large gathering of sight-seers and interested ones is expected.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Grangers of this county had a general love-feast to-day in a beautiful grove two miles and a half from Mount Vernon. The Hon. A. P. Forsyth, Mas-

FIRES. NEAR COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 10.—A fire at 4 o'clock
this afternoon destroyed the dwelling-house,
barn and contents, straw-stacks, and, in fact,
everything except the bedding and house furniture, on the farm of Mr. Schofield, two miles
from Reynoldsburg, this county. The fire is
believed to have caught from a spark produced
by a stone striking the cylinder of a machine
while threshing wheat. A large amount of
grain was burned in the barn. No insurance. IN CHICAGO. A still alarm to Engine Company No. 5 at 9:30 last evening was caused by the burning of a barn in rear of No. 164 West Monroe street, owned and occupied by Powell & Co., roofers. Damage to building, \$300. Cause and insurance unknown. A horse valued at \$100 was burned to death. CORRECTION. OFFICE OF THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL

PIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 10.—We have only two policies in the Tuscola fire. Both amount 10\$3,900. Loss to us about \$3,000, not \$14,000, as THE THIBUNE stated in Friday's edition. AT GRAND HAVEN, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Grand Haven, Mich., Aug. 10.—We had a terrible are here this morning. Eight buildings were ourned down on the northwest corner of Second and Washington streets. Losses heavy, and but partially insured.

AT WACO, TEX. GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 10.—A fire at Waco yesterday destroyed the dry goods house of Lyons, Lyndenthal & Co. and the hardware house of Eikel & Biernstedt. Loss on stock and building, \$20,000; insurance, \$80,000.

NEAR BLACK LICK, O. COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 10.—A large frame house belonging to Justice Compton, near Black Lick, this county, was totally destroyed this morning, together with all the contents. No insurance. Linn. ..

FAIRS. itate, District, and County Fairs for 1877.

Prairie Farmer. Aug. 11. NATIONAL AND STATE PAIRS AND EXPOSITION Ottawa .... 

Sept. 4 - 7 Sept. 25-28 Sept. 25-28 Sept. 11-14 Sept. 14 - 7 Aug. 28-31 Aug. 28-31 Sept. 18-21 Sept. 19-21 Sept. 25-28 Sept. 11-15 Oct. 2-5 Oct. 3-6 Sept. 25-27 Aug. 14-17 Aug. lajority Poi 4- 8 12-14 4- 7 2- 5 19-21 11-14 25-28 25-28 Oct. 9-12 Sept. 25-28 Oct. 16-19 Sept. 25-28 

Oct. 2- 5 Sept. 1-6 Sept. 20-29 Sept. 11-13 Sept. 11-14 Sept. 4- 7 Aug. 20-25 Sept. 11-14 Sept. 4- 8 Sept. 24-28 Sept. 24-28 Sept. 24-28 Sept. 24-28 Sept. 24-28 Sept. 24-28 Sept. 10-13 Zept. 10-13 Zept. 10-13 Zept. 10-13 Saline.... Saline.... Saline .... Washington Dixon Fairbury Pontiac Atlanta Lincoln Decatur Carlinville Centralia... Wenona... Hisvana... Metropolis. Macomb... 

Sept. 10-14
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Oct. 2-5
Aug. 27-31
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Sept. 11-15
Sept. 18-22
Oct. 2-5

Vermilion
Henry, Madison,
Fulton
Gibson
Gibson
Harrison
Hamilton
Hendricks
Henry

Oct. 4-6
Sept. 17-21
Oct. 1-5
Sept. 11-14
Aug. 28-31
Sept. 4-7
Aug. 21-24
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Sept. 25-28
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Sept. 11-14

Allen .... Ashtabula ... Athens ... Belmont ... Brown ... Butler .... Carrell ... OHIO.
Lima.
Jefferson.
Athens.
St. Clairsville
Georgetown. Reverse Relefontaine Elyria Toledo Canfield Marion Medina Pomeroy Pomeroy McConnellsv Mt. Gliead Zanesville Port Clintor Paulding New Lexing Circleville

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The Prince of Montenegre.

The Prince of Montenegre has shown himself both brave and high-minded by rejecting a proposition made to him on behalf of England by the English Consul at Scutari The proposition was for a tack armistice, the Turks undertaking not to pass the frontier or make any offensive movement on condition that the Prince engaged not to attack the Turks. The Prince replied, absolutely rejecting any such understanding, and adding that, even if the Turks gave him all that the Conference demanded, he would not even tacify abandon the fight as long as his Imperial ally maintained if. The English agent next suggested that the Prince should ask the assent of the Emperor of Russia to the conclusion of such an armistict to which he replied that after what had passed he should be ashamed to make such a proposition while Russia was fighting for the liberation of the Christians in Turkey, and that under a circumstances sould he entertain such a schemi

Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferent. Chronic painful, and prostrating diseases care-without medicine. Fulvermacher's Electric Belta the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, malled free. Ad-

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 10.—There seems to be no sort of doubt about the election of Col. John Dougherty, of Union, as Judge of the First Circuit, over Judge Kuff and Col. Young-blood. There were two Democrats in the field, and although politics was not considered an element, yet it certainly secured Dougherty's election. He is a Republican, and was once Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. His majority will be about 300.

CRIMINAL ITEMS. ney yesterday arrested Fred is claimed, is one of the ring-ons crewd who plundered M. ore, No. 522 Halsted street.

fore Commissioner Hoyne with refilling old cigar boxes used. Henry Klein, a hotel-torth LaSalle street, was also ag liquor without frense, utinued until Monday.

Patrick McNuity, adultery at No. 45 Gary street, upon ity: Margaret Cor g Kate Lawler and Delia amazons residing at No. 203
set, had a drunken quarrel in
r thumped la Conroy quite
are of broken crockery-ware,
on of la Conroy's upper lip, a
c, and also broke her law,
an was sent to the County
ment. The Lawler escaped,
an arrested.

pesterday held the follow-by larceny, \$500 to the Crim-re Poole, larceny of a quan-ily recovered at the house of t Washington street, \$1,500 ourt; Patrick Sexton, six use of Correction; James oths. Justice Summerfield ley in \$500 bonds to the the larceny of \$95 from Harold time in the South

then administered justice all rioters and several obsti-who resis, of the Mayor's loons.

WHISKY SUITS. cuit Court to-day against fred Bevis, and Thomas recover \$10,000 dam United States Store

of the Whisky Ring, and has sureties. The suit is, on Thorpe's bond for the duty as Storekeeper. A fill be entered to-morrow others.

Pred against Henry Hardann, John H. Marquand, for lardaway was a Government charged with violating the the Ring.

Eleven thousand dollars is sount lost to the Government of Thorpe.

CIAL ELECTIONS.

to to The Trionne.

.—There seems to be no
the election of Col. John e Kuff and Col. Young-e two Democrats in lough politics was not t, yet it certainly secured

He is a Republican, and Governor of Illinois. His t 300. C. D. Tribune.
g. 10.—Arthur Von Panneright temple at 7 o'clock
d in about an hou, and a

NCIAL. 10,—Orlando W. Josiyn, abilities, \$173,000; assets, he Irish patriot, has been el in Chatham Square b

10 .- Arrived, steamship , and Denmark, from

They Cannot Be Lawfully Allowed

HARMS' EXTRAS.

Him. Judge Farwell Decides that the Injunction Against Payment Must

Stand.

The Contract with Harms Was Never Abrogated, and Hence No Extras.

It was expected that Judge Farwell would possess more or less public interest in this com-munity just at present,—the question whether the motion to quash the indictment against Edwin Walker should be allowed, and whether the motion to dissolve the injunction in the Harms case should be granted. The decision in the former case was postponed until this morning, somewhat to the disappointment of the atterneys, while the Judge bestowed his attenon the Harms matter.

on the Harms matter.

THE FIRST PORTION OF THE DECISION
on the motion to dissolve the injunction enjoining the County Treasurer from paying Harms the amount allowed him by the County Board, related wholly to the history of the Board's prorelated whosly to the instory of the Board's pro-ceedings in regard to the construction of the Court-House; the adoption of plans; the con-tract with Harms; the various certificates fig-ared up by Architect Egan from time to time, and presented to Harms who got his money thereon; the notice of April 5, 1876, given by Egan to Harms informing the latter of the change in the plans; the certificate given by Fran, June 23, 1876, for the extra pile-driving required by the change; the certificates of July 24, Aug. 21, Oct. 2, and the final certificate of , 27, in which Egan stated that the full value of the work and materials was \$130,-108.80, less what Harms had been paid; and the decision of the County Board, April 23, 1877, to allow Harms for the entire work, upon the basis of what it was worth, \$141,680.85, deducting whatever amount had been paid him. The re-mainder of Judge Farwell's remarks was as

Now, the claims of these parties are these: Now, the claims of these parties are these:
The complainant in this suit (Commissioner Fitzgerald), who is a member of the Board of County Commissioners, but who claims to be a laxpayer and a citizen, and interested in this question as a taxpayer and a citizen, fifes this bill, setting out that Harms made a contract with the County Board to do the work; that that contract provided that changes, alterations, and additions could be made by the County Board or its authorized agent, and that such thanges should not be deemed to be a setting aside of the contract; that the contractor should be bound to carry out the work according to such changes, and should receive a compensation to be fixed by Mr. Egan, the architect, which is a contractor of the contractor of the contractor is the carry of the work according to such changes, and should receive a compensation to be fixed by Mr. Egan, the architect, which is a contractor of the contractor of the carry of the contractor of t

or ever authorized anybody to agree with Mr. Harms that he should have what it was worth, for ever authorized any Building Committee, or any architect, to make any such contract or to do any such thing. If any such action of the Counity Board was taken it has not been brought to my notice. I will not say that it appears that no such action was taken, exception statements one way and another in affidation, and, if so, what. But there is no proof that they did take any action, and, if so, what. But there is no proof that they did take any action. There is no proof that they did take any action. There is no proof that they did take any action, and, if so, what. But there is no proof that they did take any action. There is no proof before me, from what I can see, that the Gountitee or Whill Was a member in a proof before me, from what I can see, that the Gountitee, or Committee on Public Service, to prosecute this work in that way. Mr. Egan to procecute the work in that way. Mr. Egan to procecute the work in that way. Mr. Egan to procecute the work in that way. Mr. Egan to procecute the work in that way. Mr. Egan to procecute the work in that way. Mr. Egan to procecute the work in that way. Mr. Egan to procecute the work in that way. Mr. Egan to procecute the work in the work to be settimated by him, that he protested; that he said he work to be settimated by him, that he protested; that he said he work to be settimated by him, that he protested; that he said he work in the work and that he was assured by Mr. Egan to proceed to do the work to be settimated by him, that he protested; that he said he work in the work was to be added to be a settimated by him, that he was assured by Mr. Egan and by members of the Board of Commissioners that it was thing by him, etc.

This is not the final decision of the case, but a decision of this motion upon ex-parte evidence and statements and understandings of men one way and another, as they saw them on one side, without an opportunity of cross-examination and young to be a set

properly taken how the facts are?

As TO THE LAW OF THE CASE,

—if there was no dispute about the facts,—I understand it to be this: that the Board of County Commissioners have a right to build the Court-flouse, and to decide how it shall be built, and in what manner a contract shall be let, and what shall be paid for it, acting, of course, as reasonable and judicious men, with an ordinary care of judgment and discretion, without fraud or such stupidity as is equivalent to it. They have no right to be ilberal; they have no right to give away money to people. They are to conduct the business of the county on business principles and in a business way. They are not intrusted with the authority which they exercise, and with property which they have charge of, for the purpose of making presents or of engaging in acts of benevolence. If a man employs a person to do a piece of work for him at a contract price, and when the work is done the for the purpose of making presents or of engaging in acts of benevolence. If a man employs a person-to do a piece of work for him at a contract price, and, when the work is done, the laborer or mechanic has not gotten paid for his work, it is a very honorable thing for such a man to give the mechanic money to which he has no legal claim. That is a very honorable thing. But people who are intrusted with other people's money, who are acting in an official capacity, have no right to exercise such generous impulses of heart. The Board of County Commissioners are a sort of corporation. They are a municipal corporation, and, as such a corporation, they have no soul, and no right to have any. They are til do the business intrusted to them in a strictly business way, without fear or favor to anybody. And when Mr. Harms got through with his work he had

with his work he had

NO LEGAL CLAIMS AGAINST THE COUNTY OF COOK
for any compensation other than what the contract gave him. They had no right to give
it to him, no matter if they voted it
in the best motive and acted in
a way for which they would be praised if acting
as private citizens, for the simple reason that
they have no right to be generous with other
people's money. So that really the question in
the case is, under the facts as they appear in
this case, was Mr. Harms legally emitted to anything more than what the contract gave him

and the County Board, then I think they have a discretion, and they can exercise their judgment. But these papers do not indicate that Mr. Harms, while he was prosecuting this work, expected, or had any right to expect, that the contract had been set aside, and that he was entitled to have the work on that basis. He says what he thought. Other men say how they understood it. He and others say it is nothing more than a fair sum, but Mr. Egan denies these statements under oath. The papers which he gave Mr. Harms from time to time support his view of the matter, and there is a public interest at stake which makes it.

MPORTANT THAT THE STRICT BULE SHALL BE HELD, and that is this: It is immortant that the public know how business has been carried on. The public would have a right to suppose, and the members had a right to suppose, and the members had a right to suppose, under these papers, that Harms was doing this work under his contract, and subject to the appraisement and directious of the architect. If it had been supposed at that early day that there was no contract, and that Harms was to be paid what it was worth, it is possible and probable that the outside public persons interested in this question, the people who are to pay these taxes, and contractors whose business it is to take contracts and bid for them would say: "This work should be let; this is not the proper way for the County of Cook to be spending millions of dollars. It is the usual way to let contracts. This is a species of favoritism." But the public had a right to suppose, from the way this thing was going on, and the shape in which it was placed, that this work was being done under contract.

Therefore, I am of oninon that this motion to denie similar circumstances,—the handsome thing by a faithful workman. If he supposed that, he was mistaken. That cannot be done. Therefore, I am of oninon that this motion to dissolve this injunction must, be denicit, and I so order; without, however, saying anything, as I could not do on this motion, to de

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—We, about 400 or 500 lumber-vessel unloaders, have read your misstatement about our meeting last Monday night, and we wish you would be kind enough to correct that statement. We do hereby condemn every false report on our side. We never were prevented from holding a meeting or dispersed by the police or any other body of authority, and we never had any trouble with any police force we never had any trouble with any poince force whatever, which can be proved, and we never were along with any strikers or did any mischief to any person or property, because we are nothing but a body of as first-class hard-working men as is in Chicago, and we have our bills printed, and our price set, and we had our price from that time, the 28th of July, 1877, and our little red/tickets read as follows:

reported the bill to the General Assembly.

in regard to the error pointed out by the Hon. James P. Root, I admit that, in my communication, I fell into an error—not having the House Journal to refer to—in alluding to the House Journal to refer to—in alluding to the Committee as a Special Joint Committee. The Committee to which the bill was referred was the House Committee on Canal and River Improvement, of which I was a member. A similar Committee from the Senate met with the House Committee, and took part in the deliberations. On motion of the present Attorney-General, I was appointed Chairman of the Joint Committee.

General, I was appointed Chairman of the Joint Committee.

In my communication, I claimed no credit for myself for the authorship of any portion of the bill; and though I have been accustomed to consider myself the author of that portion which requires the City-Hall to be rebuilt on the original site, I find so many others who make the same claim that I freely relinquish my title thereto, and, with the consent of the rest, an willing that that bonor shall also be bestowed on the Hon. James P. Root, where, it seems, it will do the most rood.

willing that that bonor shall also be bestowed on the Hon. James P. Root, where, it seems, it will do the most rood.

The object of my communication was to convince the city officials (if they were not aiready convinced) that that part of the fund which had been set aside for the rebuilding of the City-Hall was a sacred trust-fund, and that it should be replaced at once; that, when so replaced, it should be used without further delay in rebuilding the City-Hall on the old site.

R. P. Derickson.

LAKE, Cook Co., Itl., Aug. 9.-After years of experience in the insurance business, in almost every capacity known to the fire department, I have finally concluded that the only way that I have finally concluded that the only way that the business can be operated equitably between the parties is by the State appointing adjusters who shall determine the amount of all losses or damages occurring under policies. The State should pay the adjuster and his aids either out of the general fund or from an equitable tax levied upon the companies doing business of the general fund or from an equitable tax levied upon the companies doing business within its limits. It is impracticable to suppose that the State could do this now, no matter how much needed, inasmuch as the Legislature will not meet for two years. To obviate this inconvenience, the business men and all others interested in Cook County could call a meeting and appoint a suitable party with power to appoint aids to do the business until the Legislature should meet and properly enact the desired law. Voluntary contributions would pay this cost until the State acted. All those companies that desire to do a legitimate and honorable business would hail such a move by the people with delight, while the frauds would how that personal rights were being invaded. Nothing, in my mind, would have a more salutary effect in ridding the State of worthless companies.

A TEMPERANCE-REVIVAL. To the Editor of The Tribuns.
PLATTEVILLE, Wis., Aug. 9.—The most remarkable temperance-revival ever witnessed in this part of the State has been in progress in our town for the last ten days, under the labors of Col. W. H. Rowell, of Rockford, and Jacob H. Hoofstitler, of Sterling, Ill. This has long been considered hard ground for a work of this kind, and, when these men came work of this kind, and, when these men came to us, our faith in their success was not by any means strong. But, soon after they began, there was a breaking away, and at present there are about 600 names upon their temperance-pledge,—embracing a large namber who for years have been so much under the power of strong drink that their best friends had no hope of their reformation. Many of these have taken the pledge, and have immediately gone to work, publicly and privafely, to induce their former companions to go with them. Some of them declare that the taste for liquor has left them entirely, and that they have no desire for it whatever; while others are manufully struggling against the terrible appetite. All classes of our community enter heartily into the work; it is the principal topic of conversation on the streets; and there is joy in many homes to which it has long been a stranger. A Reform Men's Club has been organized, with about

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE BEAUTIFUL BLUE DANUBE. They drift down the hall together; He smiles in her lifted eyes. Like waves of that mighty river,

The strains of the " Danube " rise, They float on its rhythwic measure, Like leaves on a Summer-stream; And here, in this scene of pleasure,

Through the cloud of her dusky tresses, Like a star, shines out her face; And the form his strong arm presses Is sylph-like in its grace.

As a leaf on the bounding rive
Is lost in the seething sea,
I know that forever and ever

And still the viols are playing That grand, old, wordless rhyme; And still those two are swaying In perfect tone and time.

Were given a voice to utter The secret things they know, Would the lists of the slain who slumber On the Danube's battle-plains
The unknown hosts outnumber
Who die 'neath the '' Danube's'' strains?

Those fall where cannons rattle, 'Mid the rain of shot and shell; But these, in a flercer battle, Find death in the music's swell. With the river's roar of passion Is blended the dying groan; But here, in the halls of fashion,

But none are counting or keeping The lists of those who fall. ELLA WHEELES

Hearts break, and make no moan.

And the music, swelling and sweeping

WORSE THAN THE "BUMMERS." Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

A few days ago. Mr. Holbrook, a sagacious and successful grocery merchant on Peachtree street, packed his stock of goods, moved them from his store into a vacant store a door or two off, then ripped up every plank in the floor,

off, then ripped up every plank in the noor, laid down a floor of solid sheet-iron, replaced the upper planks, and moved his goods back.

"What does it all mean?" we asked him.

"It means rats," he replied solemuly. "Yes, sir, rats. I tell you the rats here cost me more by hundreds of dollars a year than my taxes and insurance. I have tried to get rid of them in every possible way. I have found that they continued to increase. I was consequently forced to move out and out down a sheet-from

"Cast" in a tope of sand put down a sneet-ron barrier between the thieves and my goods."
"Why didn't you try cats or terriers!"
"Cast" in a tope of scorn. "Cats and terriers! Did you ever see this new breed of rats we have here! We can't handle them with cats or terries either."

chief to any person or property, because we are might be.

THE COMPLAINANT SAYS and the case might be.

THE COMPLAINANT SAYS and our price set, and we had our price from that there alterations were made, by the county winderer alterations were made, by the county winder the direction of the architect, and subject to his valuation as to prices under the contract.

Mr. Harms says that when the changes were made, the contract was abandoned; that after a formed that he was to proceed under the directions of the architect and at the season of the architect and at the work was the work was reasonably worth; and that whatever he did in the way of receiving certificates and getting papers, or any way would done to imply that he was acting implementation of the architect and at the work was reasonably worth; and that he was a company of the architect and at the work was reasonably worth and that he was a company of the architect and at the work was reasonably worth and the work was reasonably worth and really less than work what it is worth; that the county and its representatives told hird he about a county of the architect and at the work was worth on the has a right to be pail for this work what it is worth; that the county and its representatives told hird he about a county of the particles of the particles and the process of the work what it is worth; that the county and its representatives told hird he about a county of the architect and at the particles and any action to many that it was worth in his pider to the county and the process that was acting under the county and the process that was a county in the particles and the particles and the particle

your yard, seizes a half-grown chicken, and, clipping its throat-latch with his sharp teeth, throws the palpitating corpse over his shoulder and gallops back to his den to wallow in warm gore. These huge rats can be seen in great numbers galloping about the stores along the street at night. It is almost impossible to raise poultry anywhere in the city. The rats kill young ducks and chickens with the greatest case, and, during last winter, entered, on one occasion, a chicken-coop, and pulled from its roost and destroyed a full-grown ben. They kill grown pigeons frequently. They do not confine themselves to the city, but are spreading into the country. We have seen them six miles from town.

Dr. Taylor has one which is about as large as his dog, that burrows back of the store. The Doctor says the burrow opens up at the other end somewhere beyond Decatur. These godents can swim a creek, and nothing seems to stop them. They make moonlight raids into the country, moving in troops of a score or so, carrying destruction to the barn-yards and granaries and consternation to the sleek and non-combatant rats of the rural districts. They will attack a man-when they are pressed in a corner. On such occasions when flight is impossible they will fly at their pursuer in blind rage, and generally succeed in closing their teeth through his flesh somehow. The bite of this little animal is actually poisonous. Capt. E. M. Roberts was bitten by one, and his hand is now shriveled all around the bite. Mr. Harwell was bitten, and it was feared that his arm would have to be amputated. Mr. Dickson was hitten, and was sick for weeks. The poison instilled is virulent and obstinate. There is a notice in the St. Louis papers of late date that a professional rat-killer of New York had grone to that city, carrying a gang of ferrets that have been trained to hunt and kill rats. He guarantees to kill several hundred a day, and to virtually rid St. Louis of the presence of this ubiquitous and deadly marauder. When he has finished we advise that h

MAJ. TOM OCHILTREE.

Massena (New Mexico) Independent.

Everybody knows or ought to know Tom
Ochiltree, of Texas—Maj. Tom Ochiltree, the American Beau Brummel, a confident of Jeff Davis, a bosom friend of Grant, who made him United States Marshal for Eastern Texas. The most companionable, jolliest, good-for-nothing fellow that ever lived on other people's money is Tom Ochitree of the auburn locks. Tom served in the Confederate army during the War, and in the Federal service after the War. He "accepted the situation" after the "break-up."
Tom always accepted the situation, or anything Tomalways accepted the situation, or anything else that would be of any benefit to Maj. Ochitree. As a story-teller, a stump-speaker, and a good fellow generally, he has no equal. He is always impecunious, always flush. How he gets money to spend no one can tell; how he manages to live in a style that would require a millionaire's income to support, he probably cannot tell himself. On one occasion he was in England, a guest of a nobleman who had come in contact with him during a visit to this conntry, and who had failen an easy victim to Tom's unsurpassed impudence and powers of fascination. The Englishman had taken Tom to London, and was exhibiting him to his friends as a genuine American lion. Tom was plentifully supplied with funds by his noble friend, and was cutting a grand figure. One day Tom and his friend met the Prince of Wales at a club. The nobleman asked permission of the Prince to introduce his American friend; leave having been obtained. Tom was formally introduced to the heir apparent. He grasped the Royal hand and shook it heartily, and then burst out, "Wales, old fellow, I'm devilish glad to know you; let's take a drink." The horror of the nobleman was changed to amazement when the Prince gave Tom's hand a hearty shake and replied, "Don't care if I do." Cheek carried the day. But that is not the anecdote I started to relate. I tell it as Tom himself related it to me. During the War he was Affede-Campon the staff of Gen. Dick Taylor, and was sent to carry dispatches to Richmond reporting a severe engagement in Arkansas. He was compelled to cross down into Texas in order to make his way through the Federal times. One night he stopped at a fine mansion in Northern Texas. The only members of the family at bome were an old lady and her young and lovely daughter. The only son

of the lady of the house was absent in the Confederate army. Tom's Confederate uniform secured him a hospitable reception. The lady had heard rumors of a great battle having been fought, and was anxious to obtain tidings of he son; and finally, after fom had given a glowing description of the battle, she hesitatingly inquired if he knew of a young officer named—in the army. "Know him, madam!" eried Tom, "why, he was my bosom friend; we were intimate as brothers; in the heat of battle he tell by my side; I was with him during his last moments; he breathed his last breath in my arms." The old lady stared at him wildly for a moment, then she cried, "My son! my son!" and fell fainting into the arms of her daughter. The two ladies left the room, and for hours Tom could hear their bitter sobs in an adjointing apartment. When copious floods of tears had alleviated their grief, the young lady re-entered the room, her eyes red with weeping, and, with tear-stained cheeks, she approached Tom, and said between her sobs, "Both my mother and myself desire to know your name, that we may always hold it in kind remembrance for your friendship and devotion to our dear, devoted Geurge." "Miss," said Tom, "I only did what was required of me as a friend, a soldier, and a gentleman. I am Maj. Ochiltree, of the Confederate army." The young lady steeped back, and responded with amazement, "What!" she eried, "are you Tom Ochiltree!" "Maj. Tom Ochiltree, at your service, Miss," was the reply. The young lady turned, and rushing back to the other room, cried out: "Stop crying, mother; it's all right; George is alive and well. Why, that fellow is Lying Tom Ochiltree, the man who would rather lie ou credit than tell the truth for cash." We have nothing but Tom's word for the truth of the above anecdote; so you can believe it or not, as you please.

BASHI-BAZOUK PASTIMES.

Saumio Letter to New York Bread.
Rumors went about the other day that the
Bashi-Bazouks had made raids on the Bulgarian
quarter of Rustchuk, and had pillaged the
houses and shops, and personally ill-trented the your correspondent, who is a man of too much taste to wish to defend Bashi-Bazonks, is as follows: In the early part of last week a Bulgarian was caught by a Bashi-Bazouk in the act of pouring petroleum on a burning house. A crowd collected, and wanted to take away the Bulgarian and hang him, but the Bashi-Bazouk, drawing his hangar, clove the Bulgarian's head in twain and said, "Now you may hang him if you like." Subsequently, inflamed by the conduct of this Bulgarian, the Bashi-Bazouks went round the Bulgarian quarter and told the inhabitants that they must all leave the town within twelve hours, otherwise their houses would be burned over their heads. This "invitation" was obeyed, all the Bulgarians flocking on Wednesday morning with bag and baggage to the vine-vards and gardens in the rear of the town. The garden of the German hotel (Ringler's), above the railway station, presented an animated appearance. It was literally crowded with men, women, children, donkeys, and sheep, and strewn with personal effects and cooking utensils. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Hassan Pasha, accompanied by a Major and another officer, four Zeibcks and a company of soldiers, came to the garden, called the Bulgarians round him, and told them that the Governor-General knew nothing of their having been cleared out of the town, that it was an arbitrary act of the Bashi-Bazouks (trop the 2ct, in fact), and that the Lilliary anthorities had possession of the town and would protect their houses, to which they were free to return. Every Bashi-Bazouk in the garden at the time was made prisoner and taken up before the Governor. Hassan Pasha then proceeded to all the other gardens and places of refuge, and made the same communication and gave the same assurances, arrested several more Bashi-Bazouks and marched them off to the kenak. In the evening the Bulgarians returned to their homes, but still fearing a renewal of the bombardiment they evacuated the town as usual every day until Saturday, when, concluding that the firing had ceased for good, they remained at home all day. On Wednesday, while the Bulgarians were away, some of the more licentious Bashi-Bazouks have been hanged, but I have not been able to substanti pouring petroleum on a burning house. A crowd collected, and wanted to take away the Bulgarian and hang him, but the Bashi-Bazouk,

"HAWK-EYTEMS." keep i have." If you want to get malt-treated, go to a Ger man pienic.

must have been about a Plevna o'clock. An Oil City pig, if we may (and we do, by Heaven, we do) believe the *Derrick*, picked a woman's bocket. Pork reacher! The road-agents of the Black Hills are all in-flationists. They say what the country needs is more money, in transit.

An exchange says: "An Albany man, who used to live on 10 cents a day, died wealth,." He may have died wealthy, but we will bet money he didu't die fat. Nothing is so reassuring to the country and the commercial world as for successive State Conventions to assemble, and alternately "view with alarm" and "point with pride."

It is enough to bring tears to the eyes of a potato to see a Burlington man, on "lodge night," brace himself up against the office-door and try to open a postal-card to see what is in it and who it's from. it and who it's from.

We don't understand why it is that a constable with a search-warrant, looking for whisky in a temperance town, can search for five days and never get a smell, while a dry and thirsty man in the same town stops out of his office, walks briskly away, and in three minutes is seen emerging from an adjacent alley, wiping his perspiring mouth with his cuffs.

emerging from an adjacent alley, wiping his perspiring mouth with his coffs.

Old Mr. Blanchard, who lives out on West Hill, took down his son's double-barreled gun yesterday moraing and went out into the back yard. "I have not," he said, "fired off a gun for thirty-seven years;" and then he pointed the gun at the barn and fired. It does not definitely appear from the evidence, which made the most noise,—the hired man, who immediately emerged from the barn, carrying himself along with both bands; or old Mr. Blanchard, lying on his back, between the ash-barrel and the tence, trying to hold his jaw to its place; or the stranger on the other side of the fence, with a brick in each hand, his hat caved in, and a black eye all over his cheek, calling out to know what "hoof-bound, bleareyed, four-legged, turkey-troiden, shambling, cock-eyed, clodbopping idiot hit me with that gun!" Mr. Blanchard has since been heard to remark that he didn't want to fire a gun for thirty-seven years more.

thirty-seven years more.

LOVE AND MURDER.

Rome Correspondence London Globe.

A sensation trial has lately given the Turin people considerable excitement. The heroine is Luigia Sola Trossarello. This amiable famale now aged 43, was married when young to a hus band whom she disliked, and whom she left after having borne him two children. Some years ago she went to Turin, and there kept after having borne him two children. Some years ago she went to Turin, and there kept company for sixteen years with a student of mathematics called Francisco Gariglio. The young Gariglio having finished his studies became apprentice, and subsequently partner to one Signor Moriondo, a chocolate manufacturer. Becoming tired of Luigia, he married the daughter of his employer, and deserted his paramour Luigia. But the survise injuria forma lurked in Luigia's bosom. She first tried in every way to prevent her lover's wedding, and then attempted suicide. From this fate she was saved by her friends. She then resolved to take away her fover's life instead of her own, and took counsel with her washerwoman. She entered into negotiation with some scoundrels to procure the assassination of Garigho, and agreed to pay 400 lireabout 216—for the business. The persons she hired were not overscrupulous, but thought they might cheat her and gain the money by a trick. They dressed up a comrade so as to resemble Gariglio, and, pretending to stab him in the presence of the washerwoman, demanded and received a proportion of the sum agreed upon. Luigis kept back part of the price until persuaded the murder was fully committed, but she afterward found out her error by meeting Gariglio in the streets.

She then received her solicitations, and at last prevailed on a man nicknamed Il Tomo to ereceive her wishes. One evening Luigis. Tomo

Tomo's mistress, and a man named Brambilla, met at a drinking shop in the Plazze Vittoria Emanuele. Tomo here drank largely to give him courage. Luigis gave him a long kulfe. They all left the wine-shop and went to the Vin Degli Artisti. At this moment the unfortunate Gariglio issued from his house, and was at once pomted out to Tomo by Luigia, who exclaimed, Give it him!" "Give it him!" Tomo cave him one blow with the knife, and Gariglio fell mortally wounded. One would suppose the guilt of these assassins would require short discussion. But the trial issed many days, and various were the opinions concerning the principal culprit. She has been much pitied, and is said to have been faithful to her tover, which seems to count much more in Thrin than faithfulness to a husband. She was even charitable and religious in her way, and rescued several maideas from the perils of the streets and sent them to asylums. It is not of much consequence what becomes of this amiable murderess and adulteress, who, doubtless, had many extenuating circumstances to plead in her favor. She took all the blame on herself, monopolized all the guilt, and tried to screen her accomplices. But of what kind must be the morality of Italy, and of what value in the public opinion of a country where a lady can, through her washerwoman, hire as many bravos as as ellikes to kill the object of her hate! It seemed a pure matter of business for Il Tomo, a porter, to undertake the murderous job for three or four pounds English. It was a vulgar assassination, but was made a tragedy by the refined denizens of Turin, who regarded Luigia as a first-class heroine. Perhaps the knife with which the deed was perpetrated will be sent to his Majesty Victor Emmanuel to keep company with the weapons of the brigand Leone.

THE CITY-HALL

Present Situation of Affairs—An Architect Elected, but No Plans Adopted. At a recent meeting of the City Council, Ald. Cullerton introduced, and the Council passed, a resolution calling upon the Mayor and Comp-troller to furnish a succinct and connected state-ment of the action which has been had in the matter of building the City-Hall, or city's por-tion of the building intended to some time cover tion of the building intended to some time cover the Court-House Square. This statement is ex-pected to show the present status of the matter in all its bearings, and to convey all information necessary to base action upon. Since the Mayor is out of the city and a statement cannot very well be made up until his return, The Tribune has made up below a summary of all the facts in the case, and submits them for the use of the public:

has made up below a summary of all the facts in the case, and submits them for the use of the public:

Sept. 8, 1873, the Council were notified that the County Board had adopted Tilley's plans, and, after stringing the matter along to Oct. 10, Tilley's plan was adopted; but, shortly after, the order adopting it was rescinded, and no further steps were taken until July 28, 1874. When the Council elected Egan and Karls as architects. Three days later they called a special meeting and

ELECTED TILLEY

as a third architect. Just then it appeared from an opinion of the City Attorney that the Council had no right to elect any architect, and that the power to do that lay in the Board of Public Works. Jan. 9, 1875, the Board of Public Works. Jan. 9, 1875, the Board of Public Works had a consultation with the Public Buildings Committee of the County Board, and, at an adjourned session of the same, Feb. 3, it was agreed to go ahead. May 19 the Council directed the Board of Public Works to employ Egan and Tilley as architects, and this led to a conference June 1, which resulted in absolutely nothing except a failure to agree. The matter hung along until Ang. 10, when the whole thing came up before the Council and occupied extended attention. The more important points then settled were that the city reserved its right to settle hereafter the kind of stone to be used, refusing to be bound by any action of the County Board. At this meeting the Council also passed the "repealing ordinance." so called, which absolutely annulled all previous legislation on the subjects, and ieft the register clean and clear. The Council at this time elected an architect as the beginning of a new deal. Tilley received eighteen out of the thirty-five votes cast, his competitors being Boyington, Matz, Burling, and Karls.

Then there was another hitch in affairs which lasted until Jan. 13, 1876, when the Council took things in hund and wasted considerable talk over the matter, ending in the adoption of a resolution which directed the Board of Publi

by Thomas Tilley, the City Architect."

NOTHING WAS DONE
by the Board of Public Works under this order,
partly because the Board had committed itself
to Egan's plans, partly because there was no
money on hand, partly because soon atterwards
came the troubles between Messrs. Colvin and
Hoyne, and, following that, the abolition of the
Board of Public Works itself. These compromise plans of Tilley's were well enough at the Board of Public Works itself. These compromise plans of Tilley's were well enough at the tame the Council adopted them. They were an attempt to reconcile Egan's exterior with Tilley's harring to reconcile Egan'

this time the county had done but little beyond driving a fee piles. Now, however, one story is up and an other nearly so, and to construct the city's hall

but little beyond driving a few piles. Now, however, one story is up and another nearly so, and to construct the city's haif on Tilley's old compromise pian would result in something which would not probably be an architectural success. So, so far as plans are concerned, it may be truly said, notwithstanding the action of the Council a year ago, that none have been adopted, and that the Council or the Building Committee will have to begin from the very bottom and have plans prepared and adopted for

A FOUNDATION FOR THE CITY-HALL. It will also have to be decided whether there will be piling done or not. Piles were driven for the county's half, but Tiley was of the opinion, which is shared by some other architects, that this was unnecessary. That, however, will have to be decided before a single step can be taken with the work. If it is decided to dispense with the piling, then the Council, by hurrying up matters, can make a fair start on the foundations this fall. If piles have to be driven, the state of affairs will be considerably changed and the foundations cannot well be put in before next spring.

THE COUNCIL HAS ALSO TO DECIDE whether it will use limestone in its building, or sandstone, or granite. The natural presumption is that it will be compelled to use the Lemont stone in order not to have too great an incongruity between the appearance of the two buildings. The hitch will be, in case limestone is adopted, as to whether the Council will use stone of the same thickness as that employed in the county's baif, for, if it does, it will be compelled to resort to Walker's quarry, which, in view of the unfortunate attitude sustained by Mr. Walker, a great number of the Councilmen are desirous of avoiding.

Since the adoption of the City-Hall. There have been occasional propositions to have the county either build the city's half and rent it to the city, or to have the county advance the money and let the city build after its own fashion with these borrowed lunds. All of these propositions, however, came to n

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 9.—Gov. Croswell will not appoint J. B. Tuttle as Judge of the Twenty-third Judicial District, but will let the Suty-third Judicial District, but will let the Su-preme Court wrestle with the muddle.

Mrs. Emily N. Marble has been convicted, at a special term of the Circuit Court at Mason, of murder in the second degree. She is the second of the three arrested for the Meridian tragedy of May last, in which John Morley and Charles Avers were killed. The mother and son are now both convicted, leaving Martin, the hired man, to be tried in October.

The Allemenia Life-Insurance Company has withdrawn its business from this State.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. N OEDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS pateons in roughout the city we have established practo offices in the different Divisions. M designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same prices are interested in the Main Office, and will be received under the control of the control

until 8 o'clock p. m. during the wyer, and small sp. m. on Saturdays:
WILLIAM H. WINNING, Booksellef and Stationer, 184 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1000
West Madiso-st., near Western-state
ROBERT THRUMSTOR Western-state
ROBERT THRUMSTOR Habsted-st.
Biber Island-av. correct Habsted-st.
1000 BERT HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 350 Discounties HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 350 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st.

PERSONALS

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED-OF A BOY ABOUT 18
Jears old, rery dark complexion, medium size; had
on a verver jacket, stouch all, dark panets, same as the
vest; parsy the fallent and in sum on the right foot;
walks with cruter information gives at 30 west Bunker,
to his party of the party will be well rewarded;
\$15 and expenses.

PERSONAL-JOHN P. CROSS, PLEASE REPORT
TAPPSIN AL-JECHES: IF YOU COULD READ MY

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

WITH A FEW RUNDRED tollars to publish a sterial book for farmers. Which will sell readily; investigation solicited. Address E. 1.

CITY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE-REAL ESTATE CHARTER—A perual lithous charter—one of two owned to be own sell or exchange my real estate in an hicago. Address THOS. B. BRYAN, 154 Landicago. Ownshington, b. C. SUBURBAN BRAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-VERT CHEAP-SIX LOTS IN PARK Hidge, because of leaving the city. Address too west venty-second-st.

POR SALE-Stop WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depect at Lagranger. T miles from check from depect at Lagranger in property in market, and shown freet abstract Cheapest property in market, and shown freet abstract 10-cini train already on. HEA BROWN, 142 LaSalicet. Room 4. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFFER land in the best country in Gentral Kannas, on which I post to settle a colony of first Kannas, on which I post to settle a colony of first farmers. I have aldee organizing and locating some twenty colonies in a sas and Colorado in the last ten years, all of whom is a flourishing condition. I can offer the most fave about forms for the purchase of the land, transportate the colorado in the last farmer in the particle shervested can be learn full particle by needen. Olicago. C. N. PRATT.

ONE SALE-OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS HOtel in good lillinois town, all furnished; 35 bedrooms;
towns sphendid business. For new Manasard roof and
wo-story basement houses, we located on west Side.

Four two-story and business: home, businy finished;
big trade. If you ever want a home, businy finished;
big trade. If you ever want a home, businy finished;
big trade. If you ever want a home, businy finished;
big trade. If you ever want a home, businy finished;
big trade. If you ever want a home, businy finished;
big trade. If you ever want a home, business had been a supported by the support of t

FOR SALE-IMPROVED PARMS IN KANSAS, THE most prosperous Western State. Kansas Lend Agency, 146 Madison-st., Room I. TO BENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-THE MOST COMPLETE AND CONVEN-tent houses is the city for the money, now in pro-cess of erection at corner of Mource and Oakier-sta.; to be ready for decupancy Aug. 20.

Plans to be seen at our office.

FOTWIN & COURT, 148 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-see FULTON-ST.. TWO STORIES AND brick basement, 10 rooms, choice neighborhood inquire at 697, or F. J. RKED, Water-Office. TO RENT-56 NORTH ASHLAND-AV., NEW brown stone octagon-front, two-story and basement, all modern improvements, with or without fur-

South Side.

TO RENT\_HOUSE 374 THIRTIETH-ST. \$12: 576

55; main floor 304 Twenty-next-s., \$4. J. G. EARLE.
E00m 38, 116 Washington st.

To RENT-THERE STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front house, 208 Erie-st.; house new and in serfect order, W. H. MATTOCKS, Neom 1, 40 Dearborn. Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND LINcoln-av. cars, a new 14-room brick, walaut-crained,
s closets, and all conveniences; 10-room, marble front,
furnace and fixtures, No. 1 neighborhood, 8x7.50; 4-room
fist, \$20; main floor. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Handoiph.

TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 106 Dearborn-st. TO BENT\_ROOMS.

South Side. TO RENT-AT ST. MARK HOTEL, NO. 196 WASH-ington-st., fine furnished rooms at \$2 to \$4 per week; transients, 50 cents to 75 cents per day. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-NO, 738 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-second-st., nice brick store and basement; asso large brick stable. J. HENRY & JACOB WELL, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-CHEAP-PART OF A FINE OFFICE ground floor, all furnished, No. 1 location. LAB KIN & CO., 90 East Washington-st. WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-BY A SINGLE GENTLE man, nicely furnished room, without board, in private family where there are no other boarders, an not more than one mile from the Court-House; a per manent home wanted; North or South Side, preferred references furnished if desired. Address GEORGE A HAWLEY, 189 LASSIG-estrod.

WANTED - TO BENT - PERMANENTLY, A nicely furnished, small room by a young gentleman, either with or without board; must not be over twenty minutes walk or ten minutes ride from Board of Tracte; would prefer private family; references given; terms must be moderate. Address, staling terms and locality, H 98, Tribune office.

LOAN WANTER ON ABOUT 500 ACRES FIRST class land in one of the best counties in lowe Land pleasantly located near good railroad and county seat. Parties making loans in that State, address K 30 Tribane office. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, doubt-see, at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Boom 3 and 6 Parists, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Boom 5 and 6 Parists, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Boom 5 and 6 Parists, 120 Randolph-st. dolph-st., near Clark. 1500m 3 aure. Estemant 1500m.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Money to loan on watches, dismonds, and valuables
of every description as GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion
Office (florened). 50 East Madison 45. Extablished 1865.

L. C. COLE, 144 DEARBOHN-ST., HAS \$1,000.
L. \$2,500 and \$5,000 to loan at 8 per cent. 3 or 5
years, on Chicago property; larger sums at 7 per cent.

Park, on Cheago property; larger sums at 7 per cent.

JARM LOANS AT 8 PER CENT ON IMPROVED farms in Illinois and Southern Michigan. Over 1,000,000 acres of land for sale and exchange in lowa, dissourt, and Texas. C. B. HENDRIX & CO., 175 Lasalle-st., Chicago.

LOAN WANTED—\$18,000 WANTED ON FIRST class city property, at 8 per cent interest. Will pay no commission. Address R 97, Tribune office.

MORTGAGE LOANS—\$3,500 \$2,200, \$1,200 AT 8 per cent; large amounts at 7 per cent; \$500 at 9 per cent; imprey in hand. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 150 Lasalle-st. MONEY LOANED ON PURNITURE, JEWELRY, diamonds, pianos, machinery, warehouse receipts, any good collaterals. 198 Washington-st., Roam 23.

MONEY TO LOAN ON NOTES, DIAMONDS, watches, merchandise, and all kinds of good security, in any amount, by the day or month. Apply to Chicago Loan Company, Room 12, No. 130 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT FOR FIVE My years in sums of \$1.00 and over on farms or business brick blocks in Northern Illinois. E. SAN-PORCH, Morris. Grundy County, Ill.

AVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS CAN BE TURKED into cash. I will buy at fair rates. If you wish to scil, address K. 30, Tribune office.

TO LOAN-MONEY ON FURNITURE, WARE-house roccipts, machinery, and other good colisterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-84. Room 24.

PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city real-state; see our card on first page. TURMER & BOND, 103 Washington-85.

O PER CENT-MONEY IN SUMS OF \$1.000 AND Orthern Illinois. 60 EAN & PATNE. Randoiph and Dearborn-85s., (chicago. \$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT C. CO., 00 Dearborn-st., near Wasnington. TO EXCHANGE,

WILL EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD IMPROVED farm in Whiteside, Ogie, or Lee Counties, 160 acres at Topeka Kan, improved, all sevend it fenced, in a counties, 160 acres at Topeka Kan, improved, all sevend it fenced, in a counties, and cash, also house and tot in the city, desirable location. Address H 78, Tribune office.

Towa AND KANSAS Tribune office.

Towa New York, houses and lots well rented, and cash, to exchange for stock goods suitable for country stores. Address Sta Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD STOKEHOUSE AND I dwelling in Waldrob, Ill. for a small stock of goods. Address D. M. GRAVES, Kentland, Ind. TO EXCHANGE—FARM AND STOCK LANDS IN Kansas for clear city property or farms. Kansas Land Agency, 146 Madison-st., Room 1. Land Agency, 146 Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A WELL-LOCATED
lot near the depot at Jefferson for personal property; plane or good ouggy and harness preferred; furniture or fine feweiry might do. Address WARKEN & BRIDDELL, 628 Chestmut-st., M. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—TO TRADE 37,000 WORTH GOOD IMproved real estate for a wood-working manufory. Address K 19 Tribune office, stating nature of business.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

282 WABASH-AV. - TO RENT - FURNISHED rooms, with board.

202 rooms, with board.

WABASH.AV.—HANDSOMELY FURmished rooms, en suite or single, in private
family, with good table. References exchanged.

North Side.

205 ONTARIO-ST.—TWO REAUTIFUL BOOMS,
treasonable terms to the right parties with good reference.

Hotels.

351. House) between Yan Baren and Harrison-Ma.
Well-ventilated and neatly-furnished rooms with first-class board, at \$6, \$7, and \$8 per week; table-board \$4.50 per week; board per day, \$1.50 to \$2.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer House-Nicely-furnished rooms, with board; day board, \$4 per week. BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY FOUR QUIET YOUNG MEN WITH good references, rooms and board in private family on West Side, east of Union Park, south of Randolph-St., \$20a week. Address K 81, Tribune office.

DoARD—FOR A LADY AND TWO CHILDREN IN or terra town within 100 mites of Chicagot will want two picasant rooms, one of which may be small; price must be reasonable. Will be permanent if suited. Address K 35, Tribune office.

DoARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE. To the control of the cont

PSTEY OBGANS IN A VARIETY OF STILES.

Pearly new, for sale from \$50 to \$100 each, in pay,
ments, at \$TORY & CAMPS, 211 State-st. PIVE PORTABLE PIPE ORGANS, SUITABLE FOR churches and hails, on exhibition and for sale at manufacturer's prices, at STORY & CAMPS, 211 State.

If YOU WANT A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS and exhibition in our property of the prop

Built-et.

If YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO OR ORGAN,
If you or PROSERVE. Month's rent deducted if purchanned. 215 State-et.

MONTHLY WILL BUY A NEW OR SECONDhand plane warranted five years; price \$126 to
2200. REED'S Temple of Music, 52 Van Buren-et. MACHINERY. POB SALE—CHEAP—PORTABLE ENGINES OF 6. 8 10. 12, 15, and 20-horse power as good as new and complete. Stationary cardiam of 2 to 45-horse power, with boliers, all is perfect order; a lot of secondary cardiam and the same power is a secondary of the control of the

FOR SALE.

WANTED-S OR 4 FIRST-CLASS TINNERS OF THE STATE OF THE STA

WANTED-PATENT-RIGHT SALESMEN TO SKLI County rights for the American Fence Co. The best fence made. Excellent chance for live men to make money. Inquire at the Countary's office, corner washing on and Dearborn-st., Room I Portland Block. WANTED-FIVE SALESMEN TO TAKE SMAL line of samples with other goods, to sell to clothin and dry goods trade. 202 Randolph 46., up-stairs. VV of a few good business merr who have some dence left in their ability as salesment, at join a canyamers. We are now organising. If they c use the sales were supported to the salesment of our business we will make their situations per and have actory. our pay salary. Address, with are and past book and pay salary. Address, with are and past book and

WANTED-PERALE HELP. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GEN grad housework in a private washly; must be good cook, washer, and ironder stitution and be pay prompt; references required. Apply at 514 Section 1 and 1 and

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Cench men. Treamstern, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-AS COACHMAN BY
Superienced man; is a good driver and groom:
derstands milking and gardening; can furnish the lof overrences from his last employer. K 40, Tribum
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN
Coachman, or to drive team of any kind, to mak
living. Address for three days, K 34, Tribume office

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING. Of the Archivestern or Restern States, to see wholesale trade, by an experienced traveling me dangive satisfactory reference from his former on ampleyers. Address K 38, Tribuns. STUATION WANTED—AS HEAD WAITED
Strictly temperate; can give first-class reference; least experience in the business. Address K 8, Tri

resect.

ITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Q

to do second-work in a small private family.

West Taylor-st.

ARRIAGES AT COST—TO CLOSE OUT MY mer slock, I offer during the sext thirty days arge variety of carriages, buggles, and phaeterine cost. G. L. BRADLET, 319 Wessel-47.

201 State-8i.

FOR SALE-AT AUCTION—UNDER CHATTE,
mortsser, the following property of T. Leonard
to statushic, 140 West Madison, significant of the following in the following property of T. Leonard
to fine from Charence carriage.
I three-seated haif-top burwache,
2 sets double harness,
5 here.

FOR SALE-JUST RECEIVED ONE CAR-LOAD roung horses, among which are some time pairs and single drivers. 424 West Madhouvel.

CTOCK OF BUGGIER MILK AND BUSINESS WAGOO one on hand. Painting and resairing. Tires set for you, all work generated. MARKIN, 47 wells 48. WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY, one cach day by respectively.

WANTED—HORSE, HARNESS, AND TOP BUGGY, to report and top phaeton; must be in good condition, and a decided bargain for cash in your fest, will call to see it. Sunday. Address S. W. WETMORE, General Delivery, Post-Office.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY ONE HOUR cach day by responsible party. Will say full keep and cash. X 4, Tribuse office. WANTED-A SPAN OF CHEAP MARES; ALSO wagon and harness. Call at 121 West Lake-sc., between 8 and 8 a. m. to-day. F. A. KEYES. WANTED-A LIGHT SECOND-HAND CONCORD stage-coach; must be cheap. JOHN MITCHELL, 838 West Lake-st.

WANTED-PAIR OF BLACK HORSES THAT will trot in less than 2:50 by the waich; nothing cles will do. JOHN MITCHELL, 808 West Lake-st. BUSINESS CHANCES. FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE OUTFIT OF ONE OF the oldest wholesale jewelry houses in the city: 2x-tures are as good as new and goods are first-class. Must be sold, as I am going to California. JOHN G. ASHLE-MAN, 108 State-st. tures are as good as new and goods are first-class. Mustbe sold, as I am going to California. JUHN G. ASHLEMAN, 138 State-st.

POR SALE—OR RENT—STRAM SPRAIN ELEVAtor, 23.000 bushels capacity. No. 1 locality; cuplinks year large. NELSUR & CARR, 70 Landale-st.,
Room 6, Chicago, Ill.

POR SALE—RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE IN
city of 4,000 inhabitants in lilmois. Easy terms.
Good trade. Splendid opportunity. Address IN 6.
Tribune office.

POR SALE—THE RIGHT FOR THE STATE OF
Illinois for a very valuable patent. Will sell cheap
for cash. Counties have been sold for from \$150 to
\$200. Address F W. BOX 101. Lockbort. Ill.

POR SALE—CHKAT BARGAIN — FURNITURE
Cand lease of a Chicago bottel; most for \$200 to \$600
internal counties have been sold for from \$150 to
\$200. Address F W. BOX 101. Lockbort. Ill.

POR SALE—CHKAT BARGAIN — FURNITURE
C and lease of a Chicago bottel; most for \$200 to \$600
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A. J. DEXTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOOM of Tribune Building, New York. Advice free. No fee unless successful. An correspondence of telly confidential. Terms lower than the lowest. Committy per own interest by writing to me. ndential. Terms lower than the lowest. Consuit you own inserest by writing to me.

A. GOODRICH, ATTY-AT-LAW, DO DEARBORS-In: 18 year experience. Correspondence confidential.

D. R. Chicago. Advice free; no fee unless successful; 18 year experience. Correspondence confidential.

D. R. Chicago. Advice free; no fee unless successful; 18 year experience. Correspondence confidential.

D. Photographs for 22 per doz. Call and see them. 184 Kast Madison-st.

O. N., THREE. AND FIVE-CENT PIECES TO BE had at the Chicago Savings Institution, 184 Dearbors-st., corner of Madison.

WANTED-SAFE WEEGHING FROM 2.008 TO CRAY-St. Exchange Boilding.

WANTED-A NICE CAT AND A DOG.—NOT particular as to breed, color, or sex. Apply as HALL'S Laundry from 9 to 12 a. m., 110 South Despitations, corner of Motroe's.

LOST AND POUND. FOUND-A SMALL YELLOW COW, WHICH THE Throop and Louisis sia. Towner can have by calling at 27 Kannas-at., between Threop and Looma-is.

TOST-ON SOUTH SIDE. BETWERN LAKE AND TWEITH-sta. a blue enameled gold locket, bear; shaped, with sant a picture; the sander will be reverted by addressing & A. CURTIS. Dowagiac, Mich.

TOST-YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, BETWERN II. Gossage & Co. 2 store and Madison-et., a being Russian leather poctetibook containing a small bearing story and papers. Please leaves the L. C. PARDEER. 138 State-at.

TOST-ON FRIDAY MORNING A TORTOISE-in the will return the same to 207 Erie-st.

TOST-ON PRIDAY MORNING A TORTOISE-in the will return the same to 207 Erie-st.

TOST-ON DON STUD, BETWEEN II. LINOIS of Aug. 10. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to the Matsaneth Hotel.

TOST-65 REWARDA-A RED COW WITH A ROPE on the horse. The above reward will be paid for the return to the doma. The above reward will be paid for the return to the domain. The above reward will be paid for the return to the domain. The above reward will be paid for the return to the domain the place.

MOUSEMOLD GOODS.

A STARTLING AWNOUNCEMENT THE EMpire Farler Reduced Command, 288 West MedianL. sell on letter Actors And household goods. Houses
furnished throughout.

The UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 500 WEST
Mediannest, sells all kinds of household goods on
monthly payments; low prices; easy terms. STORAGE.

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THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

THE Medican and Dearborn-sta. Chicago, III.

er Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, or the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evan , and Hyde Park left in the counting-AMUSEMENTS.

Bevicker's Theatre.
et. between State and Dearborn.
dames Meek. Maye, Price, etc.; Mer
smilton, Pearson, etc. Aftersoon

Hooley's Theatre.

h street, between Clark and LaSalle. E
of the Union-Square Company. "Smike
Heron, Jewett, Sylvester, etc.; Messr
reelle, Jennings, etc. Afternoon and evenin Adelphi Theatre.
reet, corner of Dearborn. "The LancaMesdames Hight, Stone, French, etc.;
on, Blaisdell, Wella, etc. Afternoon and

Base-Ball Park. hird street, corner State. Championship en the Louisville and Chicago Clubs at 3:4: SOCIETY MEETINGS.

B. WARREN LODGE NO 203. A. F. and A. fegular Communication this (Saturday) evening, o'clock prompt, at hail, 72 to 78 Monroe street. eas and work on the Third Degree. Visitors alwelcome. By order of the W.M.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, and firm early, but weakened afterwards.

Mess pork closed 15c per bri lower, at \$13.20%

12.22% for September and \$13.10@13.12% for October. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs lower, at \$8.65 for September and \$8.70 for October. Meats were steady; at 4%c for loose shoulders and, 6%c for do short ribs. Lake freights were less active and firm, at 3%c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were unnt 3½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was dull and irregular. Wheat closed ½c lower, at \$1.08 for August and \$1.01½ for September. Corn closed ½c lower, at 45½c for August and 44½c for September. Data closed ½@1c lower, at 24c for August and 23½c for September. Bye closed easier, at 65½c. Barley closed firm, at 67½c for September. Hogs were more active, and 5@10c higher, excepting common heavy grades, which were unchanged. Sales were at \$4.75@5.30 for pommon to choice. Cattle were dull and weak, with wies at \$1.75@6.20. Sheep were quiet. One undred dollars in gold would buy \$105.25 in greenbacks at the close.

New York yesterday greenbacks wer

Nine tailors charge d with riotously inter ing with some working-girls and compel-g them to knock off during the strike, were aned by Justice KAUFFMAN \$4 each, and dised with a benediction. The aggregate of the fines is very nearly the amount as sed by Judge DEUMMOND against one man, ich balances the business and illustrates

An enterprising individual who during the riots received an order for sabres, pistols, and a few old cannon from the city, has sent n a bill for \$1,400. The arms and guns are said to have been second-hand, and worth from \$100 to \$250 all told, and the matter has been referred by the Council Finance Committee to Capt. RILEY, United States Ordnance officer, for his opinion. The avafor his pay.

A scheme for amalgamating the Cans dian and the American cables is likely to be hwarted by the Dominion Government which will use all means in its power to pre vent any infringement of the charter which vas granted the Direct Cable Company ander the provision that the two lines sh not be am lgamated. The Government is influenced in this action by a desire to avoid a monopoly and the establishment of exe rates for the transmission of dis

It might be well for the United States Jircuit Court to put the running of Justice at Tiptonville, Tenn., in the hands of a Receiver. One Gen. HENEY DARNELL, having been arrested, was brought into court, at tended by twenty-five armed men, who oflets for bail, while the prison talked forth unrestrained. The She rused to summon a posse, and troops were called for, but the brave General had skipped over to Kentucky, and the Court breathed more freely.

CARL SCHURZ had his heart in the campaign of 1876. He wanted to see HAYES elected ent, for he believed in him, and worked with all his might for the success of the ticket. His circumstances being such as to permit it, he refused to accept any com-pensation from the National Republican Committee, even insisting upon bearing his own expenses. Gov. McCormick, Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, and who was Secretary of the National Committee, is the au

A new and peculiar phase has arisen in the fairs of the Protection Life. Some time ago oop recovered a judgment for \$8,000 gainst the Company, and put the Sheriff in lian was not around when the Receiver stepped in, and the Doctor pro-poses sning Sheriff Kern and his bondsmer ng the lien, while the Receiver will apply this morning for an order restraining the county functionary from further inter-ference with the property. The affair is be-coming about as much mixed as one of the Secretary's statements concerning the condition of the Company.

They are having a pleasant political cam-paign in France, as appears by the budget of Paris news cabled from London yesterday. The Government is conducting the canvass in the most approved machine fashion, with just enough of absolute monarchy thrown in to impress the people of France with a sense of the peculiar beauties of their kind of a republic. Newspapers hostile to MacManon are not permitted to circulate in many of the arrondissements; a newspaper proprietor was fixed for publishing a colored map of France showing the political complexion of the departments, and another was fixed for refusing to print one of MacManon's speeches; the sale of the photographs of Thiese has been forbidden in Paris, while arrangements have been made to distribute \$0.000 copies of constrain posteries of Mac

potic restrictions which the Government has seed upon the liberties of the people. If, chance, all this should fail of its effect, and the Republicans should return a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, there will be a day of reckoning which the Bona-partists may well look forward to with dread.

A committee of three will be appointed by the National Government to meet's similar ommittee of three appointed by the Dominion Government, the two committees to form a joint committee, and the whole outfit to devise ways and means for the permanen disposition of SITTING BULL. That warried in the meantime, has appointed himself committee to meet a similar committee con ting of Chief JOSEPH, the two committees to form a joint committee for the purpose of cleaning out the various Territories. It might amount to something if the two Governments would appoint a joint commit teg of 25,000 well-armed men to meet the oxious Bull, and, taking him by the horns, straightway cast him out.

Messrs. Louis Warl and B. P. Hutchins have taken the first steps toward the carrying out of their humane scheme for aidir workingmen out of a job by authorizing the Superintendent of Streets to employ thirtyfive men, agreeing to defray the expens weekly for three months. Other gentlemen have come forward with money for the em ployment of more men, and the popularity of the movement promises its extension until substantial benefits are secured both to unfortunate laborers and the city. The streets need repairing, and hundreds of men need work, and if by the labors of these philanthropists the dual reform is achieved of mal ing the highways passable and the poor comfortable, the inaugurators of the movement are entitled to the gratitude and support of all good citizens.

At the close of a long and bitter conter the Democracy of Virginia yesterday non insted as their candidate for Governor, Col FREDERICK W. M. HALLIDAY, of Winchester upon whom the friends of MARONE concer trated their strength in order to "lay out DANIEL, their most formidable and worst hated opponent. The Convention was one of the most violent and disorderly politics gatherings ever held, the animosity between the MAHONE and DANIEL factions ing so intense as to threaten a bolt in case either were nominated. Col. HALLIDAY, who was a member of the Con federate Congress, is spoken of as a gentle-man of character and respectability, and ikely to make Virginia a good Governor. the State being so largely Democratic tha the Republicans have nothing to hope for until the power of their opponents shall b broken by internal wrangles,—a consumms tion likely to be not long delayed, judging from the proceedings of the last State Con

Judge FARWELL yesterday overruled the otion to dissolve the injunction in the HARMS case. It will be remembered that HARMS built the foundation of the county part of the Court-House; that he applied for an allowance of \$70,000 for extra work that the Superintendent, Egan, who by the contract was sole arbiter in the matter of laims for extra work, allowed HARMS bu some \$28,000; that, after long efforts to induce the Superintendent to yield HARMS applied to the County Board which body voted that the County Treasurer pay the bill in full; Commission FITZGERALD applied for and obtained an ining the payment of any sum in excess of Egan's award, and it was this injunction which the Court refused to dissolve. The effort was made during the argument to establish that the original con the parties. This question of fact was decided by the Court against HARMS, and then the Court held that the contract was binding, and the County Board could not go be hind it and vote additional allowances importance of this decision is in the fact that another contractor has now a bill for \$92,000 extras, while the architect only al lows him \$11,000; and all the other con ractors have in like manner similar bills which a majority of the County Board are prepared to put through. This decision arrests the extra business.

WHOSE FAULT WAS IT? Mr. Blaine's Convention has come an gone, and the political horizon does not seem to be any more disturbed than is the natural horizon by the alleged retardation of the moon. It has left matter pretty much where the Jowa Convention eft them. The President's policy was not explicitly approved, nor was it explicitly ndemned; it was let alone, and, as it is of a nature to take care of itself, perhaps this was the best course to pursue. It is certain that opinion in Maine is divided as to the expediency and probable effect of the policy on the Republican party, but it is not possible to estimate the relative popular streagth of those favoring and those opposing it. A resolution of approval was loudly applauded and a resolution condemning it likewise applauded; the speeches on both sides were eceived with approbation and disapprobation. Mr. BLAINE improved the dissension pour oil on the troubled waters and the Convention, obeyed his injunc tion to table both resolutions and say nothing about the policy. Whether or not he was sincere in his action; whether or not he was influenced on the one hand by spite and on the other hand by the thought of the Federal patronage in Maine; whether or no the apparent dissension was excited in order to furnish him an occasion to play the part of peacemakers, are things "which no fellow can find out." All these belong to the sphere of the "unknowable."

But one of the resolutions adopted by the Convention was inferentially unfair, because it was manifestly intended to prejudice the public against the present Adm making it responsible for a condition of things that existed before President HAYES' inauguration. We refer to the resolution in which the Maine Republicans deprecate "the complete consolidation of all political power in sixteen Southern States in the hands of those who precipitated the hands of those who precipitated the Rebellion, while the Union men are per-secuted into silence or banishment, and the entire colored race are practically disfran-chised by force or fear." This is the language of the resolution. It is unjust in the impression it was meant to convey for two reasons, viz.: (1) Because the actual condiion of the South at the present time does not warrant the assertion contained in the closing part; and (2) because the actual condition of the South, as expressed in the first part of the resolution, cannot be attributed in any way to the influence or conduct of

nt HAYES.

egroes are "disfranchised by force or fear" in the sixteen Southern States? The news reports by telegraph and mail do not furnish any proof of this broad assertion. In the great majority of the sixteen Son States there has been no charge of vi and intimidation for many years, and in the few Southern States where there were political disturbance during the last campaign, not a single murder of blacks or a political assault upon the blacks has been reported since the inauguration of HATES. The only political murder among the white was that of CHISOLM in Mississippi, and he was not a Union man, but had been prominent civil officer in the service of the Confederacy. The Republicans of Mississippi, in presenting their reasons why they refused to nominate a State ticket this year, did not say it was because of persecution fear, but stated plainly that a disintegration was going on of which they wanted to take advantage, and which was pretty sure to restore peace and harmony in the State; and they also gave President HAYES the redit for having brought about this hopeful But, if the condition at the South is as de

plorable as the Maine Republicans, unde the lead of Mr. BLAINE, profess to believe then who is responsible for it? Certainly not President HAYES, for fifteen of the South ern States had passed into the hands of the Democrats before he was inaugurated. Most of the Southern States were clearly lost to the Republicans during President GRANT's two terms and before President Haves had even been mentioned as a candidate. The Democrats possessed themselves of some of them by fair voting, some by fraudulent voting, some by intimidation and violence,but none of them, or at least only one, by the action of President HAYES. Maryland. Delaware, and Kentucky have been Democratic so long that there can be no question about them. During President GRANT's first term Virginia, Tennessee, West Virginia Missouri, and Georgia, and during his second term Texas, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi Florida, and South Carolina were acquired by the Democrats. These are all of the sixteen except Louisians, and there President Haves found a dispute, with two claim ants and the Democrats in actual possessi of nine-tenths of the State. In Florida and South Carolina the Republican candidates for Governor had run behind the Republican Electoral tickets, and the Supreme Court in each State had seated the Democratic con testant. In Louisiana alone there was still a show of contest, and the basis of a reasons ble claim in the action of the Returning Board; the dispute was settled by con idating the two Legislatures with a Demo cratic majority and seating the Democratic andidate, not by the direct intervention of the President, but owing to his refusal to sustain the Republican claimant with the

United States troops. During all the time that these Southern States were permitted to go over to the Democrats, when the "Union men were persecuted into silence or banishment," and the blacks practically disfranchised by force and fear," Gen. Grant was, President, and Messis, Blaine, Camebon, Butleb, Chan-DLES, and politicians of that class his principal advisers. During all that time the President had full control of the army, and was not threatened with a withdrawal of supplies. During most of the time he had Congress with him by a large majority in both Houses. Then why was this condition of things permitted to grow? was not the army used to some advantage in protecting political rights? Why was it that Louisiana and South Carolina were turned over to Haves in an inchoate shape, when GRANT might have recognized the Rer claimants any time between November and March? If the position taken by the BLAINE Republicans of Maine be correct, then their chief politician must share the respon bility for it with others of his class, but none of it can be fairly laid at the door of President HAYES.

JUDGE WEST ON THE LABOR QUESTION. It seems to us that some Republican newspapers are making more fuss than is necessary over the views expressed by Judge WEST, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, in his speech before the Cleve, land Convention upon the relations of labor and capital. Undoubtedly Judge WEST, speaking in the midst of the strikers and acting under very natural excitement, may have said some inconsiderate things, and may not have sufficiently guarded his phraseology. When he said, "I am no railroad officer, and never was and never will be : 1 hold no railroad bonds or railroad stocks. that my interests be different from those of any other man, and never did; I hold no untaxed Government bonds, and I never did, and never expect to," etc., he uttered a very silly boast, since it has not yet been discov ered that it is a sin to be a railroad officer or a crime to hold a Government bond. And yet Judge WEST, in making this superfluor and flamboyant declaration, only spoke for himself and enunciated a personal experience that is as harmless as if he had repeated the rule of three. The statement, however, which, of all others, seems to have excited some malicious and several timid critics is to be found in his views upon the strike. Judge WEST said: "I would arrange and fix a minimum of prices for all who labor in the mines and upon the railroads, and then require that of all the net receipts and proceeds of the capital invested the laborer at the end of the year should, in addition to his fixed compensation, receive a certain per cent." And further: "If the receipts be sufficient to make a division, we would, in Gop's name, let the laborer who is worthy of his hire share a portion of the profits." Without waiting to ascertain Judge WEST'S exact meaning, his critics at one assume that he is in favor of compelling every employer by law to take his laborer iuto partnership, and force the co-operative system upon all corporations, irrespective of the character of the laborers or the wishes of the owners of capital. This is certainly unjust, as is shown by the following state ment of the Judge to a representative of the Cincinnati Commercial: "These are only personal opinions of my own, for the atterance of which no one is responsible but myself. If I, as the operato of a railroad, had the power to apply suggestions in practice, I should certainly try the experiment, for the laborer is un loubtedly worthy of his hire. All this, how ever, should be voluntarily arranged, becaus it is beyond the scope of legislative jurisdiction. To put his statement in other words, Judge Wzer thinks that it might be possible, perhaps, to avoid strikes, riots, and destruction of life and property by some system of cooperation between railroads and their emloyes in advance, rather than have an arbitrary reduction of wages precipitated upon the latter without warning. This is certain-ly not such heresy that its advocate should be

stamped as a Socialist, or a Co.

ism, often expressed the same fund which should be applied to sick, crippled, disabled, or aged employes, amounting in reality to hiring and paying a man for life. The same principle is substantially in operation in France and Austria. Instead of being an objection able form of Communism, it is a problem worth considering whether this plan of voluntary co-operation would not be mutually advantageous to both stockholders and em ployes of railroads, and whether it would not tend to remove the exciting cause of hese disruptions which are so da life and property and so prejudicial to the erests of the country. Mr. E. V. Swarter the careful and observant correspondent of the New York Tribune, throws ome light upon the matter in the following The mischief is not so great as appe

East, for the people of Ohio know Judge Wzsr well, and know that he is no Communist. He is a dreamer, that is all. He sat on the platform, at the Cleveland meeting, when a rough crowd, in cluding many of the railroad strikers, interrupted almost every sentence of Senator Matthews speech, and he heard that eccentric statesman drop his argument to bandy words with the mol He is a nervous, excitable man, and, having t eyes to see his audience, he overrated the propor-tion of the rough element it contained, and thought that to secure attention he must commence by get-ting the good will of the crowd by assuring them that he was not a capitalist, but a worker like themselves. He did not intend, as he explains, to cast discredit on the holders of railroad and Govwith the laboring classes. His notions about di viding a part of the profits of mines and railroad among their employes are not new, and only ap peared dangerous because he seemed to want to his speech. All that he intended was, that h

If Judge West said more than he meant to say, he certainly has the right to correct him self. Having corrected himself and coolly placed himself upon a permanent basis, he ntitled to the benefit of it. As the Cincin nati Commercial says, "It only shows that the Judge was merely dreaming about what he would do if he had the world to make over." As there is no danger of his under taking the job between now and the Octobe election, his dream is not so dangerous tha Republican newspapers should go into hys-

MR. BLAINE'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

The finance resolution adopted by the Maine Republicans is chiefly important because it expresses the views of Senator BLAINE, who is in a position to affect by his vote at least, and by what influence he may have outside of that, the legislation that is demanded and expected from the next Congress. The resolution declares: "That a sound currency, based on coin and redeemnble in coin, is essential to the prosperity of the people, and we therefore demand that in the resumption of specie payment, the promise of the National Government be kept in an honest, straightforward manner, and that no backward or sideway step be taken.' This resolution evidently means, and was evidently intended by Mr. BLAINE to mean, that there shall be no repeal or postpone ment of the date, and no amendment or mod ification of the act providing for resumption on Jan. 1, 1879. Such a declaration at this time shows plainly enough that Mr. BLAINE has been so much engrossed in the Southern question and the importance of rescuing ma chine politics that he has not had time to give the financial problem the consideration which it merits as the most essential of the day. There are three considerations which

1. If there is to be no modification of the present laws, then the Government, and the National Banks, and everybody else will be forced to resume in the limited and insufficient supply of gold. Silver is not legal-

2. It will not do to answer that there will be no practical call upon the Government for the gold in exchange for greenbacks. The call will amount to at least \$140,000,000 or \$150,000,000 a year, even if there should be no sudden or general demand for the redemption of greenbacks. The gold paid for duties on imports amounts to this; they must be paid in gold, because the Government needs that much for the interest on its bonded debt and the sinking fund;, it is evident that the merchant who pay the duties in gold will not take their greenbacks to the brokers and sell them at a shave when they have the right to take them to the United States Treasury and Sub-Treasuries, and demand gold in exchange at par. Then, within two years at least, the \$300,000,000 of greenbacks will be retired. No intelligent person contends that they will or ought to be re issued, under the present act, as it would simply impose upon the Government the

strain of periodical resumption. 3. The National Banks, under the present excessive taxes and illiberal restrictions, will retire their circulating notes as rapidly as they can, when they see themselves confronted with the necessity of redeeming them in gold on demand. They have aiready done this to a considerable extent, because there is no profit in their circulation; when convinced that the Resumption act will not be modified, they will rush to get rid of their

Under Mr. BLAINE's financial plan, then, the country would be reduced to the necessity of relying upon gold alone for its currency Where is it to come from? The mines of the country do not produce it in an amount at all adequate to the demands. The banks will not handicap themselves on account of ridiculous legislation. Germany will scarcely send us her gold, nor will the Bank of England and the Bank of France open their pullion vaults without a consideration. Is the country to thrive and prosper under a condition that promises an immediate contraction of \$700,000,000 in the currency (the Government notes and the National Bank notes) and the substitution of the small mount of gold that will be available? Mr. BLAINE, living up in an extreme neck of the continent, and absorbed in personal politics, has failed to ascertain the sentiment of the country on this matter, as he will discove when he comes to meet Congress in a few

veeks. When silver is remonetized, it cannot be nade to circulate with any kind of irredeemable notes; it will be worth more than they and therefore be driven out of the active and therefore be driven out of the active currency of the country. Those who want silver remonetized to circulate as money, must also support some practicable plan of keeping the greenbacks at par with the silver dollar; for, if they drop below it in value, they will expel the silver dollar from circulation. The cheaper currency always drives out the better. We know of no method whereby a proper cur-

dangerous man in society. The late Will-it is redeemed on demand. Irredeemable notes must, in the nature of things, always be at a discount. Brokers and spec will never give par for them so long as the maker refuses to redeem them; and this is the reason why our legal-tenders have constantly fluctuated in value, but never reached an equality with gold. It will not be of much use to rem silver unless it be allowed to circulate freely. Our mines produce \$40,000,000 or \$50, 000,000 of silver annually. If this mass of wealth could be thrown into active circula tion, it would produce the right kind of inflation, which would soon warm up the stag nant industry of the country, and revive confidence in the value of property; but w have serious fears that, through the com bined efforts of the extremists,-the goldresumption contractionists and the irredeem-able-scrip inflationists,—the honest and righteous silver dollar will be crucified between the two thieves.

The Cincinnati Gazette briefly stares the various stock-watering operations by which Commodore VANDERBILT made his vast fortune; but may not the "fortune" consist of "water," when the aquatic fluid is squeez out of the stock by low freights, reduce business, and hard times? It says:

cent to its stock by water. And now the property which, by its own books, cost less than 500,000, 000, was inflated to over \$103,000,000 in 1870, being at the rate of over \$122,000 a nule, on which he is collecting dividends by oppressively-discrimi-nating freight-tariffs, and by degrading the condi-tion of the skilled laborers.

Another operation of Vanderbilt stock-watering is thus described:

Two companies from Builalo to Erie were consolidated by vanderbilt in 1867, increasing their capital from \$2,800,000 to \$5,000,000, in the subsequent consolidation to Chicago \$1,000,000, was added to this. The road from Erie to Cleveland had in the previous six years divided 120 per cent in cash. Costing less than \$5,000,000, it was now consolidated at \$12,000,000. Vanderbilt got control of the road from Cleveland to Toledo in 1860, and then made a scrip dividend of 25 per cent on \$5,000,000. The roads from Erie to Cleveland and from Cleveland to Toledo were consolidated in 1807, on a basis of \$22,000,000 capital. In 1869 the work of consolidation from Buifalo to Chicago was completed, on a basis of \$57,000,000, which, in 1871, was increased to \$62,000,000, with the further privilege of increase to \$73,000,000. The Vanderbilt in from Buifalo to Chicago unquestionably represented at least \$20,000,000 conditions of the consolidation fleast \$20,000,000 of fectitions capital, on which he is collecting dividends by taxing the people and oppressing his workmen. Another operation of VANDERBILT stock-

The Republicans made no nominations

Louisville at the recent election, but stepped to

one side, and let the Democrats and "Working

men" fight it out. The city has for many year

been strongly Democratic—or what passes by that name there. The Louisville Commercia (Republican) thus speaks of the result:

The election yesterday passed off with no more excitement or disturbances than usual where there are animated contests. The Workingmen routed the Bemocratic organization after the Waterloo fashion. They elected five out of their seven candidates, and on the aggregate vote carried the city by a decided majority. A comparison of tacir conduct during the day with that of their Democratic opponents, who were trying to masquerade as a Law-and-Order party, makes a very favorable showing for them. They were no more disorderly in any respect, and they did not our votes, which their adversaries, if not grossily belied, did very actively. They behaved well in the hour of their triumph, too. As a rule, the speakers took occasion to demounce They behaved well in the hour of their triamph, too As a rule, the speakers took oecasion to denounce all mob violence and Communistic spirit, and to repudiate them on behalf of their class; and the speeches were all good-humored in the main, though they did contain some sharp hits at weak politicians. The Workingmen have now to be careful what they do with the power they have showing great strength; but it is a strength which can be held together only for a short time, even by wise and temperate action.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, the Democratic organ, does not perceive the result in so leasant and comfortable a light as the Com

The result of yesterday is clearly a victory of the mon over the conservative forces of society. The issue was distinctly and boldly made by the sever been heard anywhere than the opinions and sentiments expressed by those who put this case of "lator against capital." There was no mincing of purpose or words; and a triumph so decisive, coming directly on the heels of the late disturbances, is full of significance. It will ring all over the world, in all the Trade-Unions, Internationals, and Communey, as exidence of what the communey are communed to the communey of t als, and Communes, as evidence of what the organized workman can do at the ballot-box. Force may suppress strikes, but it cannot intercept or stop the operations of universal suffrage when the poorer classes are firmly weight together and ied compactly against a divided or indolent public. Such will be the construction given, as it is the lesson furnished by the vote polied in Louisville.

While laborers at the North are complaining of the scarcity of work, employers at the South are complaining of the scarcity of workers. The New Orleans Times of Aug. 4 states that reports from all sections of Louisiana disclose the fact that throughout the sugar and cottongrowing areas of that State the planters ar unable to get their full complement of hands. The scarcity is not so much immediate as prospective. In another month cotton will become fully matured, picking will commence, and it is now estimated that one-third of the crop will be lost by rotting in the field because there are not hands enough to harvest it. The Time says: "An average hand can pick during a working day 300 pounds of seed cotton, yielding 100 pounds of lint, which, at 10 cents a pound, would be \$10. By this it will be seen that th addition of ten hands during a month, estimating their time at twenty-six working days, would add \$2,600 to the gross earnings of the year, and at the same time involve no cost excepting their labor." In relation to this want, the Times makes the suggestion that 10,000 Northern migratory harvesters, whose work is finished in the latter part o August, could find employment through Sep tember in the cotton-fields of Louisia through October and November in the cane fields, thus giving them, North and South, seven months of remunerative labor instead of four. Here is work for 10,000 men. Who will avail themselves of it! Somewhat depends upon the planters themselves. If they will make an or-ganized effort through responsible bureaus to tain it. It is not likely that Northern harvesters would go South on a wild-goose chase. Fur nish them the guarantees of work and wages

"Blue" JEEMS furnishes the world with the following copy of his famous son-in-law-cattle

train manifesto: To whom it may concern: Mr. James S. Mc-Cov, who was on his way to Pittsburg with stock, was detained at Columbus by the strike on the railroad. He now desires to return to his home in knox County. I trust there will be no opposition to his returning.

James D. Williams. Upon this, he says, the strikers let his son-in enter a postal-car, whence he was ejected by the clerk. Of course it could not be en cted that WILLIAMS would issue a proper call for troops upon any Government employing a postal-clerk so thoroughly ignorant of the mount of respect due a Governor and his mob.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—The Central Council and Committee of Safety of the Labot League of this District presented resolutions to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to-day, setting forth the utier destitution that is prevalent among the white and colored workingmen of the District, the lawful and orderly manner in which they conducted themselves during the recent tertike, and earnestly requesting the Commissioners to raise a loan of \$250,000 unstantaneously and set to prove the conduction of the Commissioners to raise a loan of \$250,000 unstantaneously and set.

labor to idle men and profits to contractors and rings. A vast system of public improvements has been completed, and the city is bankrupt. Municipal taxes are so high that real estate cannot be sold and scarcely given away. The city is out of money and out of credit. But the League "pledge themselves to use their influence with Congress, when it assembles, to pay the loan and deficiency, with interest." No doubt of it; they are good lobbyists, and will bore and importune Congressmen and even attempt intimidation on those members who may represent city constituencies, to may represent city constituencies, to bamboozie or force Congress to take the money out of their constituents' pockets to employ idle persons in Washington on unnecessary and unproductive public works. Washington is full of unemployed Virginia negroes. Vhy are not steps taken to relegate them the farms they left, and find work for the among their old ex-masters, the land-owners that State? This is the cheapest and best way to dispose of the surplus Virginia negroes in the District of Columbia. They can earn re spectable and honest livings on the farms working on shares or at wages; there is noth ing for them to do in Washington, which city t needed or can pay for. As to the surplus whites who are hanging about Washington, the Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and other South western States. The thing for them to do is to migrate. Congress is not going to support them in Washington out of the National Treas

The Art Committee of the Exposition has de cided to exclude portraits painted by Chicago artists from the gallery this year. We do not know what authority there is for this action; but we do know that the Committee in taking it has assumed a grave responsibil caused widespread dissatisfaction. If there is my class of men who have the right to repr entation in the art gallery of the Exposition, it s the artists of Chicago who, for want of ronage, have been obliged of late to devote their attention largely to portrait-painting. This is the artist's way of bridging over hard times. The Committee is putting a serious restriction on nearly every artist in Chicago not claimed that portraits be almitted without examination as to their merits, or even that Chicago artists should have the preference over those abroad; but merely that so well-established and important a department of painting as portrait-work should not be excluded as such. Even if the rule were under ordinary circumstances a good one,—which it is not,—this is not the time to put it into operation. Last year the Exposition Gallery tained a number of atrocious portraits pain by foreign artists, while Chicago portraits were thrown out almost without exception. This was simply an outrage upon the home artists. We hope the endeavor to put the same policy into force this year will prove a failure. tions amateurism sometimes proceeds too far in the gratification of its prejudices. The higher authorities of the Exposition ought to take hold of the matter and change the rule, or the mittee, or both.

The Springfield Journal cried out " Eureka ! the other day, announcing that it had discovered a scheme which would "revive commerce and restore good times," and called on THI TRIBUNE to adopt it. In addition to repealing the Resumption act and remonetizing silver which pretty much everybody in the West advocates, the Journal added a third plank: Let THE THEORY go one step further, and make the following the platform, and the Journal will sand by it to the end:

3. Restore the currency of the country to its original volume, and provide by law that there shall be no further contraction of the currency.

To which we replied: To which we replied:

The Tribune will agree to take the third step
if the Journal will explain how the legal-tender
silver-doilar could be made to circulate with legaltender irredeemable scrip inflated to \$400.000,000.

Until the Journal can show how that can be done,
it should not sak The Tribunes to co-operate with
any such wild, harum-scarum scheme, etc.

Instead of showing how this could be done. Instead of showing how this could be done

the Journal fills a column with the thinnes kind of slush, proving nothing except that the writer was a babbler. For instance:

If silver could be kept in circulation side by side with the issues of the wildcat banks of the period before the War; and this was done to a certain extent, at least.

It was never done to a "certain extent."

to any extent, with the issues of any wildca banks, where the same were not re-deemed in coin. The very fact that the wildnet and stumpted were at a discount shows th coin would not circulate on equal terms with ts "idiotic" stumptail one, the wiser cours vould be to preserve silence, or openly confer

We find the following in the Lafayette (Ind.) Courier: "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is urging the reorganization of the Illinois militia, who proved themselves wrethedly inefficient during the recent troubles." If THE TRIBUNE has uttered anything to unstify this wholesals condemnation of the Illinois troubles." If THE THIBLUSE has uttered anything to justify this wholesale condemnation of the illinois militia for the part it performed in the recent strike-troubles in this State, it has not only showed its ignorance of actual facts, but has done a gross wrong to a class of men who have done a substantial service to the State,—including The Thibuye itself,—at a great personal inconvenience to themselves, and for very inadequate compensation.—Springfield Journal.

If the Journal man will just slip his specs

over his nose, and read the extract again, he will perceive that the Courier does not pretend to quote from THE TRIBUNE what it said about the militia. THE TRIBUNE has spoken only i the highest terms of the behavior of the Illinois militia, and has urged an increase of their strength throughout the State, on account of their fidelity and efficiency. The Springfield

sion and dishonorable innuendo. JOSEPH ROMBSHELL McCHILLAGE, editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democral, says that correspondents will lie, especially when they represent him as preparing for a sudden abdication of his present sanctum and the purchase of a news paper. It is said that Deacon Mckerattribute all his whisky misfortunes to McCullagh's an-tagonism toward the Administration, and that proposes to sacrifice "MACK" to appease the authorities. All this the Globe Democrat de nounces as a "stale lie," though it admits that since the rumor originated the circulation and usiness of the paper have increased wonder

Speaking of the age of games of chance, BURDETTE, in his "Hawk-Eytens," remarks that "About the oldest little game of draw w know of was when Joshua razed Jericho, and the fellows of the city wished they hadn't stayed in." The same genius observes that "History says 'C.ESAR had his BRUTUS,' but we always had the impression that BRUTUS rather had CASAR."

The second keen 'un sent by the Chicago Times to find out what he can about the Eastern war learns, notwithstanding "communication with the front has been almost wholly severed for four days," that "the campaign of the present year will certainly be settled within the next forty-eight hours." The pale air that kisses the Atantic will probably be streaked shortly with another Times man on his way home

A painful rumor to the effect that Judge DAVID DAVIS is suffering from cancer in the stomach is exploded. An exploring expedition by competent physicians has failed to discover any trouble in the Judge's abdominat district.

Upon the decision of Judge FARWELL on the nestion of "extras," we feel justified in men-oning that the County Treasury is now out of

The necessity for a vacation by the Council is chviated. The Communists have given up the idea of marching in a body to the Chamber.

SITTING BULL has organized a new troupe, and is preparing for another series of farewell benefits through the Territories.

Art has its votaries even amid the un children of the wilderness. A few days ago a face, went into an emigrant-wagon that was sketched by himself out on the prairie after dark, and drew a woman from under the canvas

About the only way to insure the lasting defeat of Serring Bull is to induce him to join the Cincinnati Base-Ball Club.

The Turks are laying a Russ pavement around

PERSONAL.

Lord Dufferin believes no Englishmen can be said to have completed his education until he has examined the institutions and social character-istics of the United States.

Patti was obliged to wear false dias caring her recent London engagement because the real gens were in the possession of her hashand, who, under the French law, can keep them. The

Oakey Hall is in destitute circ abroad, and is said to be employed as the corre spondent of the New York Heraid at Constanti mople. James Gordon Bennett, when received terrogated on the subject, refused to return

It is said that Gen. McClellan has propered an article for publication in a leading magazin in which he endeavors to demonstrate by mea of statistics that a sum greater than the exper an increased military establishment has been annually for the transportation of men and m The Master of Marlborough College, -- an

Raglish high-school,—after distributing the annual prizes this year, alluded to the success of Mr. Pigatt, who graduated at the school and did not take a prize, as an incentive to the ambition of all those not specially honored. The non-prize beys really need a little encouragement. Victor Hugo invited a friend to bring his

young son to dinner, and the friend so thoroughly impressed his young son with a sense of the honor conferred upon him that he sat silent and uneasy all through the social meal. "My friend," finally said Hugo, "your boy doesn't seem well." "Not seem well? Why? What's wrong?" "Oh, he's broken pothing yet, he doesn't feel at here?" broken nothing yet-he doesn't feel at home Dr. Henry Bowditch, of the Massachusette

Dr. Henry Bowditch, of the Massachusetts
Board of Health, having concluded, from a personal examination of 24,500 American boys and
girls, that the theory of the physical degeneration
of the Angle-Saxon race in America cannut be supported, a London journal retorts charply that he
does not understand the subject. This is the
argument ad captandum in its fullest development.

Mr. Biggar, the traveling American in France who alluded to President MacMahon as an ass, and was put into jail for his pains, has probably come to the conclusion by this time that he is mistaken in his animal. He had been looking the mistaken it was white, and, seeing his apon the wine when it was white, and, seeing his own image reflected in its hmpid depths, he mis took himself for a brave military chieftain and John G. Whittier has announced himself

as author of the poem "The Song of the Vermont-ers," which has frequently been attributed to Ethan Allen and others. Mr. Whittier says the ode tempt at literary mystification hardly excusable even in a young writer. It is painful to find the good Quaker out in so helnous a sin. It is marvel-ous he should not know the unpardonableness of For the convenience of the boy Emperor

of China, who is 'th charge of many tutors, and in process of very careful education, a Hahachata or "whipping-boy" has been appointed. The duties of the "whipping-boy" are believed to be varied and onerous. They consist in presenting himself for punishment whenever the young Emperor is writty of aims of consisting or commission. peror is guilty of sins of omission or co

The technicalities of a man's trade be "honsehold words." "Pull out, Bill!" shricked a railroad engineer's son to one of his playmates, a brakeman's boy, who was in imminent danger of getting smashed by his mother, who was coming after him. "Git on the main line and giver her steam! Here comes the switch engine!" But, before the juvenile could get in motion, she had him by the ear, and he was laid up with a hot box This incident occurred in Iowa, and is related by Burdette in connection with the strikes.

Dr. J. M. Peebles, a traveling Spirite writes from Australia to the Religio-Philosophical Journal that Mrs. Florence Williams, a daughter of G. P. R. James, the English author and novelist, has just commenced public speaking. "Her lectures on Spiritualism are spoken of only in praise." If she has proper filial gratitude, and duscreard for public feeling, her first work as a mergard for public feeling, her first work as a mergard for public feeling. regard for public feeling, her first work as a medium will be the summoning-up of the spirit of "the solitary horseman who was seen" many times by the mented novelist, and who became, some years ago, a sort of public functionary, now sadly pissed from his accustomed place.

D. B. Sheahan, the Brooklyn sculptor, has nearly finished a model for an equestrian statue of Gen. Lee to be erected at Richmond, Va. The model represents Gen. Lee seated on a Kenfacky thoroughered horse, and looking toward a distant part of the field, where the battle is supposed to be raging. The hair is thrown back from the fore-head, the coat is buttoned nearly to the throat, the wind lifts the horse's mane and tail from the body and raises the General's coat. About \$75,000 has been appropriated for the statue, and nearly two years will be required for the completion of

The Memorial Diplomatique-a careful French organ of political opinion—prints an article entitled "The Danger of England," which is an excellent burlesque in its way, worthy to rank with the famous pamphlet on "The Battle of Dorking." The writer professes to discern in the conferences of the three Chancellors not any scheme for the partition of European Turkey, but designs on the integrity of the British Empire itself. He describes with great minuteness how the division would be made, and what shares of territory would be assigned to each one of the great Powers of the earth.

President and Mrs. Haves have been invited to visit the community of Trappists at Geth-semane. Ky. By the rules of this order no woman is allowed within the walls of their monast unless she be "the wife of the ruler of an Emi Kingdom, or Republic"; and should Mrs. Hayes accept the invitation, it is said that she will be the first American woman who has ever seen the in side of such an establishment. The monastery at Getheemane is one of the two Trappist communi-ties in this country, the other being near Du-puque, la. It was founded in 1848 by moules from the parent institution at Citeaux, France.

The beginning of Mr. Ben De Bar's now The beginning of Mr. Ben De Bar's now, serious lilness may be dated six months ago, when he contracted a malaria: fever at New Orleans. The 1st of May, during his engagement in Sas. Francisco, he broke down completely, his memory deserting him so that he could not remember lines which he had spoken a thousand times. His case is now deemed hopeless. Such being the state of affairs, it is not particularly gratifying to hear that a reporter interviewed Mrs. De Bar day before yesterday and learned from her that, whether her husband died or not, the business would be comnusband died or not, the business would be condramatic season.

Prof. Mathews' "Hours with Men and Books " is meeting with a very favorable reception in England. The London Morning Post, in a long review of it, remarks that "a vigorous intellect, wide and attentive reading, a tenacions memory wide and attentive reading, a tenacious memory, a lucid and aervous style, are the grifts underlying the pleasant pages of this eminently readable book. A storehouse of valuable information and pleasantly imparted, and combined with much originality of thought. Hours with Mea and Books will be welcome on both sides of the Allantic. These essays evince a high state of culture antic. These essays evince a high state of culture without a single trace of the bookworm. The timulate like wine and refresh the sense like flow

Daudet's "Le Nabob," now app Daudet's." Le Nabob." now appearing ally in Paris, is to be translated for Messra. & Lauriat, by Mrs. Lncy H. Hooper, and iss the fall. The American publishers pay igold for advance sheets. "Jack," by the author, was announced for publication in Eyesterday; the French edition will be ove in a few days. The New York Tribune "Jack' gives the history of the illegitums or a light-nearted Frenchman. It does not the reader as the picture of unmitticated deptawn in "Sidonie" must have shocked man;

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Becial D RICHMOND, Va. feeling between t drawal of Mahone feet was the organ they followed thet 441 going over to longer concealed Daniel, nor did the less bitterness age John S. Wise, Halliday, alluded of Daniel wit Gen. Bradley T. matter of the C under suspicion, neck. His rallying Col. Frederick tor, was a member and one of the Presidential camp whom he to-day He was also one in that capacity by he Presidential camp unattacked.

RICHMOND, Va RICHMOND. Vanmet promptly at 2 ter a little skirm was made for the Lee and William last night, the cas halliuay, and Tal. The third ballot 472; Daniel, 438; Proceedings we hour, walle the ir, conferences. Intertry was placed if Fourth ballot—Halliday, 355; Ter Terry was again. Terry was again
A resolution was
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144; Lee, 119.
The sixth ba on withdrawing urged the friend their support to This was received and the seventh and day, 852; Daniel. The Chair as plause, that Hambines of the forthe office of Recess to 80° On reassembly Pujaski, was under the control of the teant of

Pujaski, was und tenant-Governor, incumbent, was General without A piatform we gation of the the General Ass the same in a landon the honorable to the

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residentia.

COLUMBUS, O. shape in this city held at the City is expected a lit has just ber past a correspo tween the leader and the other and that the O most flattering ment is gaining licans and Dem it is stated on se it is stated on section that the state of all the approved of it, a support the tick NOT CONFINI In the city, but the rural district sidered reliable ceived to the efficient with the signatures have by the belief the en the belief the Hamilton Coun-Abother meeti Abother meetic County, and del rention to be hoe placed in a and it is firmly the new organiling power in the States Senator:

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NEW YORK, true that the of comparativ Republican in which every feel a deep int them not ev the threate pon any Nort ing feature of admittedly el ouraged the victory there contest will be inpearances, il lur. The fact oughly organiz the weakness o

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wited a friend to bring his and the friend so thoroughly son with a sense of the honor that he sat stlent and upenay I meal. "My friend," finally by doesn't seen well." "Not What's wrong?" "Oh, he's he doesn't feel at home." ditch, of the Massachusetts wing concluded from a sets wing concluded from a sets. wing concluded, from a per-ying concluded, from a per-24,500 American boys and of the physical degeneration are in America cannot be sup-arnal retorts sharply that he d the subject. This is the adum in its fullest develop-

e traveling American in to President MacMahon as an jail for his pains, has proba-lasion by this time that he is imal. He had been looking it was white, and, seeting his in its limpid depths, he mis-heave military chieftain and a

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ence of the boy Emperor charge of many tutors, end in ful education, a Hakachutez has been appointed. The ping-boy" are believed to be They consist in prosenting ent whenever the young Ema of omission or commission. I receives the rod only in the ate.

proper filial gratitude, and due ing, her first work as a me-moning-up of the spirit of an who was seen" many times dist, and who became, some ablic functionary, new sadly tomed place.

The Brooklyn sculptor, has all for an equestrian status of

de Brooklyn sculptor, has all for an equestrian statue of ted at Richmond. Va. The half of the seated on a Kerthicky and looking toward a distant to the battle is supposed to be thrown back from the fore-ttoned nearly to the throat, se's mane and tail from the meral's coat. About \$75,000 for the statue, and nearly sired for the completion of

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Mr. Ben De Bar's now ated six months ago, when at fever at New Orleans, this engagement in San in completely, his memory could not remember lines thousand times. His case s. Such being the state of arry gratifying to hear that its. De Bar day before yesm her that, whether her basiness would be con-

Hours with Men and a very favorable reception in Moraing Post, in a long at "a vigorous infellect, ag, a tenacious memory, a are the gifts underlying this eminently readable se of valuable information and combined with much "Hours with Men and on both sides of the Atnee a high state of culture of the bookworm. They efresh the sense like flow-

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beid at the City-Hall to-morrow night, when it is expected a county ticket will be nominated. It has just become known that for some time correspondence has been going on between the leaders in the movement in this city and the other manufacturing points in Ohio, and that the Committee in charge have the most flattering assurances that the new movement is gaining in all sections. Both Repubans and Democrats are working together, and

licans and Democrats are working together, and it is stated on seemingly good authority that ninetenths of all the laboring men in this city have approved of it, and have signified that they will support the ticket. The movement is NOT COMPINED TO THE WORKING CLASSES in the city, but it is extending to the farmers in the rural districts. Information which is considered reliable by the Committee has been received to the effect that in Cincinnati enough signatures have already been secured to strengthem the belief that they will be able to carry Hamilton County and Cincinnati next week. Another meeting will be held in Pickaway County, and delegates appointed to a State Convention to be held soon after. Candidates will be placed in nomination for the Legislature, and it is firmly believed by the Committee that the new borganization will secure a controlling power in the Legislature and elect a United States Senator in place of Stanley Matthews.

There is every reason to believe the movement is a strong one. The Committee say the many Republicans and Democrats connected with it will be very surprising to the leaders of both of the other organizations.

NEW YORK. GLOOMY PREDICTIONS REGARDING THE STATE. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—From a Republican standpoint, the outlook in this State for the November elections is far from encouraging. It s true that the State officers to be chosen are of comparatively little importance, but the point as to whether or not a State which is, per a Republican shall go over to the enemy, is one in which every good citizen in the country should feel a deep interest. With the Republican party dead in most of the Southern States-in some of them not even giving a semblance of life-the threatened encroachments of the Democrats upon any Northern Republican State is an aiarmupon any Northern Republican State is an alarming feature of our national politics. Ohio is an admittedly close State, although the recent nominations by the Republicans have encouraged that party in the East to hope for victory there in October. In New York the contest will be a close one, but, from present appearances, the Republicans have little to hope for. The fact is, that they are sadly demoralized and discouraged. Tammany Hall is theroughly organized, comprehends the situation, the weakness of the Republicans, and is

DETERMINED TO WIN THE BATTLE.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic Free Fight In Viginia Erical and the Component of the Component

course oursued by the President is calculated to make Conkling many friends. As regards OUR LOCAL POLITICS, the Republicans have little to hope for this fall. There is some talk of a coalition with the disaffected Democrats, with a view to electing one or two Republicans to office, but the fact is the offices to be filled are too few to warrant much of a combination. There are twoor three Judges to elect, a Register of Deeds, Senators, Assemblymen, and Aldermen. The "stake" to be played for will not warrant the expenditure of much ammunition. Besides, in every instance where such combinations have been made, the Republicans have been sold out. It is true that Tammany candidates have sometimes been defeated by the united efforts of the Republicans and Anti-Tammanyites, but the successful candidate has usually been a Democrat. Both Republicans and Democrats kick against these combinations, and cannot be induced to vote solidly for the candidate selected, so that Tammany walks off with the honors as a rule. I conclude that the chances for Republican successes in this State this fall are very slim. We may hold our own in the Legislature, but pretty much everything else I regard as mortgaged to the Democrats, who are prepared to foreclose without delay. I hope I may be mistaken.

CARBOLL.

WISCONSIN.

THE COMING STATE CONVENTION.
Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9.—Since my last letter to
HE TRIBUNE 1 have received several letters from the interior of the State confirmatory of the views therein expressed of the certainty of the nomination of William E. Smith for Governor by the Republican Convention in Septem ber. I can assure you that no man will draw so largely from the Democratic party as he will. No man is more universally liked. It is ques-No man is more universally liked. It is questionable whether any other man has been so uniformly successful, always, as far as I can learn in running ahead of his ticket. His qualifications are well known. In many official positions they have been well tried. His private life is free from blemish. He is a professing, liberal-minded Christian, without the faintest intolerance or bigotry in his character. He has intolerance or bigotry in his character. He has been a resident of Wisconsin for about thirty-one years. He has been State Treasurer for two been a resident of wiscoust as one of the Democrats te is an aiarm.

Ohio is an in the recent me have entropy to the been a decame familiar with the financial and other departments of the State Government. For several years he was a member of the State from present fittle to hope didly demoral-little firms in this city. He is a gentleman of fine culture, one of the best of speakers, always genial and courteous to all.

In order to show you that the statements as to his great popularity, which I have made, are

SENATOR ALLISON'S SUCCESSOR. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

McGregor, 1a., Aug. 9.—The Hon. William B. Allison's successor in the United States Senate is to be elected next winter, and as the

time approaches the feeling and disposition strengthens to give our worthy Senator a holiday, and from present indications it will be a long one. The common remark is, that Mr. Allison has been constantly at Washington since 1860, and fourteen of these years he has either been in the House or Senate, and that during all that time, even if he had been but a schoolboy in politics when he first made his debut, he ought by this time to occupy a position of some prominence and influence. The Senator has been a Republican all the time, and voted as a Republican on all questions that came up with as much regularity as be drew his salary. But aside from that, he has, during his long term of service, accomplished in the way of reputation for himself as a statesman and for the State of Iowa literally nothing. The impression among leading Re-publicans that Mr. Allison is a man of very nothing. The impression among leading Republicans that Mr. Allison is a man of very moderate ability is becoming very strong, and the desire to see some other man of more ability and greaterinfluence and power occupy the important position of Senator from Iowa. Iowa is a great State, and, as its resources are developed, its interests become greater and greater, and the demand of men of character to represent our interests in the National Legislature becomes more crident. The people of Iowa, more especially the Republicans, are beginning fully to appreciate the importance of this matter, and in consequence of this the opposition is becoming more strong and determined against Senator Allison's re-election as the time approaches. There is no lack of good timber in Iowa. We are not without men of prominence. The most prominent names that have been mentioned thus far are Secretary McCrary and J. F. Wilson. Either of these geutlemen would be an honor to their State, and would represent the State in an able manner. Both of them have national reputations, and would 'at once occupy the position of importance and influence that Iowa deserves in the councils of the nation.

He acts there He is.

Bishop Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal-Church, has just arrived from Syracuse, N. Y.

Bishop Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal-Church, lectured during the afternoon on "Science and the Spirit World," and in the erening a lecture was delivered by the Rev. T.

Bowman Stevenson, of London.

SPORTING NEWS.

BASE-BALL. The seventh game between the Chicago and Louisville Clubs will be played on the Twenty-third-street grounds this afternoon, and should prove an exciting contest. It is the first time the Chicagos have been within reach of the next club above them, but the fact that, if they win this afternoon, they will be even with the Mart this afternoon, they will be even with the Hart-fords will make them let out a link if they have one to spare.

Harry W. Smith, who has been under contract with the Chicagos since the season opened, was yesterday released at his own request, and at once joined the Cincinnatis. He is eligible to play with them at once, twenty days having

play with them at once, twenty days having elapsed since he played with the Chicagos. He is a stanch, hard-working player, and can play second base or catch better than any man Cincinnati now has. His request for his release was prompted by a desire to play right along, rather than occupy the position of tenth man as he has with the Whites. He will strengthen the Cincinnatis where they are specially weak. Booth will probably retire to make way for him.

AMATINEE FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The following correspondence, which will explain itself, notes a courteous act on the part of the Chicago Club, and one which will be duly appreciated by the soldiers. Many of these men have been for years upon the plains, and the game has flourished among them, about every post having one or two clubs. They are now, by some neglect in paying them, without funds, and will the more enjoy the courtesy which enables them to witness a good game as to-day's is pretty sure to be. The letters follow:

to-day's is pretty sure to be. The letters follow:

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Col. E. F. Townsend, Commanding Infantry Camp. Chicago: The Chicago Ball Club takes pleasure in extending to the officers and soldiers of your command an invitation to attend the base-ball game to-morrow (Saturday) between the Louisville and Chicago Clubs. Respectfully yours,

A. G. Spalding,
Secretary Chicago Aug. 10.—Mr. A. G. Spalding, Secretary Chicago Club.

Headquarters Battalion Foueri and Ninth Infantry. Chicago Ball Club: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to the officers and soldiers of this command to attend the game to-morrow between the Louisville and Chicago Club; and to accept gith pleasure for such of the officers and men as can be spared from duty. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obselient servant,

E. F. Townsend,

Majoi Ninth Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

BOSTON BEATEN BY HARTFORD.

Major Ninth Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

BOSTON BEATEN BY HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—The game between the Hartfords and Bostons, played here to-day, was noticeable for good pitching and fielding, and was won by the superior batting of the Hartfords, who were fortunate in getting five of their hits together. In the fifth inning, after two were out, Cassidy and the next four strikers made safe singles, on which three earned runs were scored. In the eighth inning double-bases by Holdsworth and Ferguson earned another run. In the Boston's half of the ninth inning Leonard, the first striker, earned his base, but was finely doubled up with O'Rourke on the latter's grounder over second, which looked as if it was going to be perfectly safe. Harbidge had his hand split by a foul tip in the second inning, and was replaced by Allison, who did some fine throwing to second base. Over 1,600 persons were pres-

BOSTON.	T	R	B	P	A
Wright, 2 b	4	0	0	1	8
Leonard, l. f	4	0	1	5	0
Rourke, c. f	4	1	2	2	0
White, 1 b	4	0	0	7	0
utton, 8. 8	2	1	1	1	1
lond, p	3	0	0	1	4
Morrill, 3 b		0	1	2	1
chafer, r. f		0	0	0	0
frown, c	3	0	1	8	0
Total	30	2	6	27	9
HARTFORD.					2.3
rdock, 2 b		0	1	7	3
oldsworth, c.f		1	2	1	0
tart, 1 b		0	0	9	0
arey, s. s	4	0	0	2	1
erguson, 3 b	4	0	2	0	3
ork, l. f	4	0	0	1	0
assidy, r. f	15-die 4	10	10	0	10
arbidge, c		0	0		
Allison, c		1	+	5	3
arkin, p		-	-	-	_
Total	36	4	8	27	15

Two-base hits—O'Rourke, Holesworth, Ferguson.

Donble piays—Burdock and Start.

First base on errors—Boston. 2: Hartford, L.

Left on bases—Boston. 2: Hartford, 5.

Bases on called balls—Sutton.

Struck out—Schafer, 2; York, L.

Umpire—Hodges.

IN CANADA.

\*\*Special Divorte\* to The Tribuns.\*\*

London, Aug. 10.—The fourth game of baseball between the Tecumsebs, of London, and the Maple Leafs, of Guelph, the last of the international series between these clubs, took place to-day in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, who manifested great interest in the result. At the finish the score stood: Tecumsehs, 6; Maple Leaf, 2. This places the Tecumsehs in a favorable position to win the champion-ship.

MARSHILLS, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribine.

MARSHILLS, Ill., Aug. 10.—A match game of ball was played at this place to-day between the Browe Stockings of Marseilles and Our Bors of Ottawa. The score stood 5 to 9 in favor of the Ottawa boys. Fifteen hundred spectators witnessed the game.

nessed the game.

LOUISVILLE—MILWAUKEE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 10.—Louisvilles, 8; filwaukees, 4.
Base hits—Milwaukees, 6; Louisvilles, 10.
Errors—Milwaukees, 13; Louisvilles, 13. THE TURF.

BOCHESTER RACES.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 10.—The race for the 2:25 class was won by Lew Scott. Bine Mare, Banquo, and Alley each won a heat. Best time, 2:23. The free-for-all was won by Lucille in three straight heats, brating Nettle, who was the only other starter. Time, 2:21, 2:164, 2:234.

THE INDIANS. SITTING BULL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was feelded to appoint a Commission of three to confer with a committee appointed by the Canadian Government to consider what disposition shall be made of Sitting Rull according to the Bull. Meanwhile, Sitting Bull, according to the latest information at the Indian Office, is dispose ing of himself by seeking a junction with Chief Joseph's warriors. Mills, the agent of the Can-adian Gonernment, has left for Canada to report the results of his conference here. Mr. Mills criticises our Indian policy. He thinks that the Indian should not be fed, and he does not believe in the system of annuities. The Canadian Indians, he says, sustain themselves principally by hunting, fishing, and agricultural pursuits, some of the best farmers in Canada being found in the western part part of Ontario, near Saroia. In the application of criminal law no difference is made between Indians and whites, and, in conspicuous contrast to the States, white men have been frequently hanged in Canada for the murder of Indians. Contracts for supplies, which consist mainly of agricultural implements, fishing-gear, and the like, are generally made with the lowest bidder, who recams the contract in many instances for years until its terms are violated. the results of his conference here. Mr. Mill JOSEPH.

San Francisco, Ca'., Aug. 10.—The Portland Press' special dispatch, just received here from Camp Sherman, Montana, Aug. 9, says Gen. Howard's command marched twenty-two miles importance and influence that Iowa deserves in the councils of the nation.

THE CHATTANOOGA ASSEMBLY.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Joseph Cook's lectures constitute the chief feature of the Chautauqua Assembly at present. They are to be continued during the week. At 11 o'clock this morning he addressed a very large andience on the subject of "God in Nature's Law." He took the position that if matter is essentially inert—that is, if it cannot originate force or action—every exhibition of force or motion originates in mind. Matter being essentially inert, hence every exhibition of force or motion originates in mind. God is, there-

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE. But Not Found Wanting by Any Manner of Means.

A Very Thorough and Satisfactory Examination of the American Pire-Insurance Company.

The press of late has teemed with news o

The press of late has teemed with news of the slaughter of insurance companies by the different departments having incharge that particular class of our moneyed institutions, both fire and life. One company after another that has heretofore been considered sound and reliable, when put into the crucible, and their assets melted down into solid, pure metal, subjected to the severe tests of business depression, hard times, and shrinkage of values, has been forced to retire from business. The different insurance departments seem almost to vie with each other as to which can bring down the most game. as to which can bring down the most game.
For some days past the Hon. W. S. Relfe, Su-For some dava past the Hon. W. S. Relfe, Superintendent, and A. F. Harvey, Actuary. of the Missouri Insurance Department, with Maj. R. M. Woods, Chief Clerk of the Illinois Insurance Department, have been examining the American Insurance Company, of this city. We have before us a copy of the report of their examination, which extended from July 23 to July 31. The valuations of the real-estate mortgages were made by the Hon. George M. Bogue and S. E. Miner, Esq., and give the present actual value in cash of all property valued. The abstracts and other evidences of title were carefully examined by the Hon. E. B. Sherman, attorney, and no loans were admitted unless titles were substantially good. Everything was put on a pressel cash basis, and no item admitted as an asset except at its actual cash value. The examiners show the Company to have a net cash surbins, beyond capital, of \$209,972.75, besides installment-notes and other assets not counted or admitted as cash to the amount of \$1,690,014.07.

We are pleased at the result of this examination, the more so that it has been so searching and thorough. The American Insurance Company is an institution of which the citizens of Chicago may well feel proud, and its policy-holders, of whom there are some 150,000, may congratulate themselves on being insured in a sound, reliable company.

The position attained by the Company can be attributed to two causes: Careful and economical management and its judicious selection of risks,—its business being confined solely to farm property, detached private dwellings and barns and their contents, churches, and school-houses, writing no risks in large cities or upon mercantile or business property of any kind. The officers and Directors of the American may well feel gratified at the result of the examination. perintendent, and A. F. Harvey, Actuary. of the

CROP NOTES.

ILLINOIS Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
SANDOVAL, Marion Co., Aug. 10.—Fall wheat now ready for threshing. Yield from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. Oats fine and large yield. Corn needing rain bailly.

Mason, Effingham Co., Aug. 10.—Farmers generally threshing winter wheat. Yield eight-cen bushels to the acre. Grain very fine qual-

ity. Most of the wheat is being sold at \$1 per bushel. Oats thirty-five bushels, selling at 20 cents. Corn needing rain badiy.

NEW COLUMBIA, Massac Co., Aug. 10.—Oats all cut and threshed. Fine yield. Better than for years. Timothy cut for hay. None for their wheat for better prices. Only a little

their wheat for better prices. Only a little moving. Corn promises well.

PALMYRA, Macoupin Co., Aug. 10.—Yield of winter wheat, twenty bushels to the acre. Grain good. Threshing commenced.

GOLCONDA, Pope Co., Aug. 10.—Threshing. Wheat excellent. Very little being sold. Timothy all cut for hay. Oats harvested. Good.

BURNT PRAINIE, White Co., Aug. 10.—Some wheat has been shipped. First threshing. Too damp. Oats harvested. Poor crop. Timothy all cut for hay.

DELHI, Jersey Co., Aug. 10.—Farmers selling wheat where threshed. Corn almost a failure. Fine crop of hay. None cut for seed. Oats harvested.

CANTON, Fulton Co., Aug. 10.—Most of the

harvested.

Canton, Fulton Co., Aug. 10.—Most of the grain threshed has been shipped. Spring wheat and oats larvested and stacked. Corn needing rain. Farm laborers took very little interest in the strike. Attending to their work on the forms as usual. the strike. Attending to their work on the farms as usual.

ATLANYA, Logan Co., Aug. 10.—Harvesting done. Farmers not selling their grain. Prospects for corn good.

Bugo, Douglas Co., Aug. 10.—Threshing has hardly commenced. Wheat and oats good. Hav first-rate. Very little cut for seed.

ROSINSON, Crawford Co., Aug. 10.—Threshing in full blast. Farmers selling as fast as threshed. Grain turns out better than we expected. Oats all harvested. Not over 10 per cent of timothy sowed for seed. Corn improved. proved.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

VEGA, Jefferson Co., Aug. 10.—Oats and spring wheat harvested. Threshing just begun. years. No grain going on the market in this

years. No grain going on the market in this part of the State.

CEDAR FALLS. Black Hawk Co., Aug. 10.—

Wheat harvest in progress. Berry very fine. Oats very good. Barley ditto. No 'hoppers. Lots of lazy tramps.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 10.—In this section 'the wheat harvest is about finished and grown 'n stack. The yield is large, and quality excels. Much of this season's crop will weigh over ....y pounds to the bushel. Other small grain crops equally as good. Corn is coming on fast, and will soon be out of the way of damage by grasshoppers. All root crops are doing well. Weather dry.

WISCONSIN. WISCONSIN.

Special Discoaches to The Tribune.

Oshkosh. Aug. 10.—Spring wheat nearly all cut. Quality generally good, except where damaged by chinch-bugs. Drought has been severe, but yield will be but little below an average. Corn improving. Oats good.

Jackson, Washington Co., Aug. 10.—Harvesting spring wheat. Progressing finely. Very little timothy left for seed. Some barley and rye threshed, but very few loads sold. Farmers are not looking for higher prices. Corn where there is a good stand looking splendid.

MINNESOTA

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

KANDIYOHI, Kandiyohi Co., Aug. 10.—No har vest of any kind. Making hay where the grass-hoppers have left grass enough to make a swath. Where are the 'hoppers' None here. Weather very hot.

SAUK CENTRE, Stearns Co., Aug. 10.—'Hoppers pretty much all left. Wheat promising better than some weeks ago. A good many sections will have half a crop. What corn is left looks splendid. Timothy little or none left. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

TREMONT, Sandusky Co., Aug. 10-Wheat old here before "the strike" at \$1.25. Two-

soid nere before "the strike" at \$1.25. Two-thirds of the crop will be sold if the above price can be obtained. Balance held for higher prices. Oats cut and threshed. Quality good. Yield good: Coru good, but needs rain. McAERTRUR, Vinton Co., Aug. 10.—Best crop of wheat and oats we have raised for ten years. Very little threshing done, and no grain shipped. MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

MIDDLEVILLE, Barry Co., Aug. 10.—Oats all cut. Threshing winter wheat. Farmers not selling much. Price does not suit.

LATHROP, Delta Co., Aug. 10.—On account of our northern locality harvest is fully three weeks later than in your latitude. Hay is our principal crop, which has been secured in fine order. MICHIGAN.

ALABAMA. Special Dist HUNTSVILLE, Aug. 10.—Oats and wheat harvested. No surplus, though we sell a good deal of our wheat now at \$1. The last three weeks gives prospect of a fine crop of corn. All quiet here. Our agricultural labor not disturbed in the slightest degree by the strikes. INDIANA.

NEBRASKA.

marketed. Only enough to keep our mills running. Wheat 75@50c. Prospect for corn good. WAROO, Saunders Co., Aug. 10.—Harvest of spring wheat and oats well forward. Rye has been threshed and some wheat for bread. Crop not moving yet. Weather cool and favorable for work.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., Aug. 11—1 a. m.—For the Lake Region, stationary or rising barometer, southwest and northwest winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and stationary temperature.

LOCAL ORDERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 10. Pime. | Bar. | Ter Hn. | Wind. | Rn. | Wo

6:53s. m. 29.91 64 78 W. gentle... Clear 11:18s. m. 29.91 72 63 N. E. fresh. Pair. 2:00.9. m. 29.80 75 50 E. fresh. Clear 9:00.9. m. 29.89 75 50 E. fresh. Clear 9:00.9. m. 29.89 72 71 8. E. fresh. Clear 10:18p. m. 29.90 72 71 8. E. fresh. Clear Maximum thermometer. 77: minimum, 60.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 10—Mich 

OBITHARY. OBITUARY.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—The Rev. W. H. H.
Clark, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church,
this city, died this morning at the bedside of a
parishioner who had just died.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 10.—Hugh Hair,
prominently known in Canadian railway circles,
died in this city to-day, aged 52 years.

WHY SUFFER DYSPEPTIC TORTURES. why SUFFER D'SPEPTIC TORTURES, when the famous regulator of enfeebled, acid, or billious stomachs. Hostetter's Bifters. will cure you? Could you read the testimony of the myriads of dyspeptics whom it has cured, though you might be of a skeptical turn, you would be convinced. Evidence of its efficacy is constantly multiplying, and this relates not only to cases of dyspepsia, but also liver complaint, constipation, urinary, and uterine troubles and malarial disorders. The success which has attended the great stomachic has nterine troubles and maiarial disorders. The su-cess which has attended the great stomachic hi-incited unacrupulous parties to manufacture cher-imitations of it, which they attempt to paim off-the fenuine article. But, so familiar is the publi with the real elixir, that these nefarious attemp are rarely successful. Neither imitation or con-petition affect the popularity of the standard arti-cle.

Herman G. Carter, boarding at the Ashlan House, New York, had a severe fall, and wrenche his ankle, tearing and lacerating the tendons terribly. Was in dreadful agony. Lotions of opum belladonna, and other narcotics failed to give re lief. He applied Giles' Liniment: it acted like charm, drew the pain away, reduced the swelling had he is a firm advocate for GILES' LINIMEN LODIDE OF AMMONIA. For eale by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Keep sells the best and cheapest shirts in the world; also collars, elegant styles, best quality, \$1.50 per doz., six for 75c. 173 Madison street.

For Catarrh and Hay Fever use Jeffer unequaled "French Catarrh Cure." Trial and san ples free to all. Office 70 State-st. Perley Jeffer VEGETINE.

"VEGETINE,"

Says a Boston Physician. 'has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed. I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE VEGETINE VEGETINE VEGETINE

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VEGETINE VEGETINE
ure Constitution and regulates the Bowels. VEGETINE

VEGETINE VEGETINE

VEGETINE VEGETINE VEGETINE

VEGETINE VEGETINE Is effective in its cure of Female Weak VEGETINE Is the Great Remedy for General Debility. VEGETINE

VEGETINE.

BLACK HILLS,

RETRIGERATOR CARS. M to 92

Thermometer at 92 deg. in shade at Kansas City, Monday noon, when the

TIFFANY CAR No. 14 was loaded with Dressed Beef, and unloaded here by the Wilson Packing Company this morning. Beef in splendid condition.

This proves the Tiffany Summer and Winter Car is what the company claim, as the temperature inside of car remained at 42 deg. from Kansas City here.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. PIANO MUSIC

Five Fine Collections!!!

Parlor Music is in two large volumes, pages and Vol. II. has 222 pages, alled with the best and most popular riano pieces, every one of medium difficulty.

Pearls of Melody has 294 pages (sheet muster with choice pieces by Wilson, Tonel, La riache, Allard, Ole Bull, Spindler, etc., etc.; a large number, and all of the best.

La Creme De La Creme, first issued in nun sented in two volumes of about 240 pages (abo-music size) each. Music is for advanced players and carefully chosen.

Fountain of Gems (224 pages, sheet music of easy, popular pieces, that every one can play. Welcome Home (224 pages, sheet music size)
ery Home where it is used, having well-chosen,
bright music, and nothing harder than the medium
degree of difficulty.

Price of Each Book: \$2.50 Bds.; \$3 Cloth;

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. **GRASSHOPPERS** 

THE LOCUST PLAGUE In the United States; being more particu The Rocky Mountain Locust. r so-called Grasshopper, as it occurs east of the ocky Mountains, with practical recommendations or its destruction.

State Entomologist of Missouri; Chief of the U. S. Entomological Commission; Lecturer on Ento-mology in various Colleges; author of "Potsto Peets," etc. With 45 illustrations. mology in various Colleges; author of "Potato Pesta," etc. With 45 illustrations. Cloth, \$1.25; Paper, \$1.00. Sent by mail, pre-paid, upon receipt of price. Address RAND, McNALLY & CO., Publishers, Chicago.

By CHARLES V. RILEY, M. A., Pp. D.,

TOURISTS' HAND-BOOK SUMMER RESORTS NORTHWEST.

Containing a map of the U. S. in colors, a rising all Towns, Lakes, Rivers, Fishin unting Grounds, Watering Places, Summerts, and all objects of interest and importacesure seekers and tourists. Frice, 5dc.
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FIRESIDE LIBRARY. or sent, postage said, on receipt of price, by la ADAMS, Publishers, 98 William-st., N. Y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Joliet & Northern Indiana R. R. Co.

JOLEUT, July 15, 1879. NOTICE. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Joiles & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Joiles, Illinois, as the 3xh day of August, at 12 of book.

By order of the Board.

R. G. BALSTON, Sec

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, NO. 4, FOR the City and County of Philadelphia. In the master of the fourth and final account of the Philadelphia frast, Safe-Deposit a Insurance Company, Assigned for the benefit of creditars of the Knierprise limitance Company of Philadelphia. The underrigned, Anditor, appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the fourth and final account of the Philadelphia Trust. Safe-Deposit & Insurance Company, Assigned Company of Philadelphia, and to report distribution of the baism. In the hands of the accountant, will enter upon the discharge of the daties of his said appointment on Thursday, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1877, as 12 o'clock m. at the of the said The Philadelphia Trust. Safe-Deposit & Insurance Company, Nos. 4(h. 415, and 417 Chestaut-st., in said City of Philadelphia.

SHIRTS. Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Figits Vac Require Period-Fitting First Dress Shirts, Would do well to leave their measure for 6 of Keep's Custom Shirts. The very best. No obligation to take any Shirts ordered unless perfectly estimated.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OF THE SEASONI

"Wyoming, Black Hills and Big Horn Regions."
"Wyoming, Black Hills and Big Horn Regions"
should be in the hands of every one interested in the development of the New Northwest.
As special correspondent for the Chicago Tribone, the sathor participated in the different campaigns of General Crook during the Sloux war and availed himself of the opportunity to gather full and reliable data concerning these almost unknown

VERSAILLES, Ripley Co., Ang. 10.—Osts all harvested in good condition and being threshed rapidly. Very little timothy cut for seed. Some grain going to market. Not more than one quarter of the crop. Weather favorable for

Special Disposes to The Tribune.

KEARNEY, Buffalo Co., Aug. 10.—Small grain nearly all harvested. Exceedingly good. Farmers have begun to thresh, but only a very little

1877. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878.

570 864 230 414,341 218,840 162,273 1,400 1,604 3,271 307 680 10

Bs. 165, 400

44.475 24.000 20.000 44.475 90.380 7.334 1325 1,574,831 1,405,478 72 30 72 30 24,883 94,730 206,437 10,735 9.05,710 206,435 10,735 9.05,710 206,435 10,735 9.05,710 206,435 10,735 9.05,710 206,435 10,735 9.05,710 206,735 10,735 9.05,710 206,735 10,735 9.05,710 206,735

The Produce Markets Active-Hogs Firmer-Provisions Easier, but Steady.

York Exchange.

Grain Turns Downward, Owing to the Fact of Large Receipts.

Freights Tending Upward---An Advance on the Erie Canal.

#### FINANCIAL.

petiable paper is in only moderate supply, banks refuse to extend their decounts any or than to meet the actual present necessities continued. Onliside paper is not in declarate of discount at the banks were \$@10 per to regular customers; call loans are 6 per

here were increased orders from the country to it to New York. Exchange was sold between he at 50@75c per \$1,000 discount.

chings were \$2,700,000.

THE CHARTER OAK.

Charges made by the New York Sun against an agement of the Charter Oak Life-Insurcompany of Hartford are denounced by Sanation as "purely malicious." He declares of freezing-out is to be practiced against poliders, and that the Company is fully able to 
ta death claims. He authorized the statethat the Charter Oak is als right, that the 
tary is not pressed for funds, and that the 
cus for restoring the Company to a sound 
to and making good the existing impairare very favorable. State Insurance Comvery favorable. State Insurance Com-Stedman says that the Company has oner Stedman says that the Company has son hand to meet all claims; premiums are ag in, and if more ready money is ed the Company can get it from temen who have faith in the new gers, and believe they are doing right. Jewell tells the correspondent of the New World that the statement that the Company neglect to advise policy-holders of the dates their premiums are payable, and that if the y is not received promptly on time the politial be declared lapsed, is a malicious false. He admits that failure to pay the premiums rain of the old life policies will subject them feiture, according to contract. In doing this, supported by the Investigating Committee of ance men, who told him plainly he must purhae course he has adopted. The New York nce men, who told him plainly he must pur-se course he has adopted. The New York emaylvania Insurance Commissioners have some their prohibition of the transaction of the collection of premiums on ex-policies is concerned. In Massa-ies and New Jersey the Company is still al-tic do business, new and old. Policy-hold-now forwarding from all parts of the coun-premiums that fell due after July 16, and ithheld to await the result of the unsuccessheld to await the result of the un chicago pailures por July.

chicago failures for july.

a, McKillop & Co.'s Agency have issued port of failures in Chicago in July:

e hat and cap, millinery, and linea he failures represent an indebtedness of I, mainly incurred by jobbers. In famila paper-hangings about \$125,000. Grocoguors, etc., \$51,491. Commission mer\$150,208. Seeds. etc., \$6,400. In metals stimate \$1,769,504, with possibility of an ed amount when figures are presented. The ty settion of a prominent callestate one insolvency has long been generally gether with those of others of variet in who have sought a clearance from old present a liability of \$2,661,683 in additional trade debt of \$2,197,538 itemized. THE BULL MOVEMENT IN STOCKS.

speculators are "buils," and that a large majority of the small operators in the Exchange are also buils. Their esiculation is that, attnough the public now refuse to buy, they will later in the year, wass the tomage of the railroads gets larger by reason of the movement of the crops, become buyers. Should the money market then be below 7 per cent, and should railroads and banks of the weaker class not, so to speak, "cave in" by that time, the present "bail" calculations may prove correct. That mercantile business will be large and good the coming autumn, we have no doubt; and outsiness men, to the extent that they are not interested outside their legitimate business, have not only noting to fear, but have every reason for encouragement.

interested outside their legitimate business, have not only notains to fear, but have every reason for excouragement.

The drop in Western Union on Tuesday is believed to have followed from Jay Gould's attempt to market his stock at the remunerative price of 74%, to which he had carried it. His friends on the street scented his tracks in time, and dropped, the stock to 71%. The advance in Lake Shore is thought to be another exhibition of the same tactice. The Hersid gives place to a rumor that the two principals in the late scrimmage had made up their little difficulty, and that the status quo ante bellum was about to be renewed.

THE NEW INSURANCE LAW OF NEW YORK.

The new Insurance law of New York, compelling the companies to make all their statements in advertising, signs, etc., square with their reports to the State Department, will render useless tone of letter-paper, paper, cutters, thermometers, yard-measures, clocks, falendars, signs, blotting-paper, and similar mentiums of advertising. The law is said to be aimed especially at the foreign fire-insurance companies, which have deceived the public by advertising the capital of the home office as available for losses in the United States. It has been quite a common thing for the fire companies to make capital by transposing figures. For instance, several companies with \$1, 200, 000 in assets make it appear \$12,000,000. The Ætna, of Hartford, recently fooded this city with paper-cutters on which, in gold letters, may be found "Asseta, \$10,000,000." The assets of the Company aggregate \$7,000,000. Will the companies destroy all this stuff they cannot use in New York, or will trey distribute it to sub-offices in other States which do not protect themselves sminst such misreportent thus?

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE.

States which do not protect themselves against such misrepresentations?

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE.

In the proceedings in New York for the appointment of a Receiver for the Universal Life-insurance Company an expert destribed that the real value of nine pieces of land in Rockland County on which the Company had made loans was \$85,000 less than the smooth of the mortgages. The tages have not been paid for three years, and the interest on the mortgages has not been paid for two years. The property would not now sell for one-half the mortgages.

PARILING AND HAME STATEMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

In arguing for a stronger law to compel the publication of candid and clear bank statements, the
Bulletis of San Francisco says:

The bunks have now become so numerous, and
capital tee opientiral, that sharp competition is like
by hereafter to be a sacre prominent feature than
it has been. This business ravalry will of necescity lead to the taking of a larger percentage of
doubtful risks, and herein lies the danger of the
future and the necessity for a stricter serveillance
of these institutions. So far as we know, all the
banks of the State are in a solvent condition,
tisuagh probably not one of them is making money
as rapidly as in former years, while some show an
impairment of reserves incident to unfortunate
loans.

THE ATLASTIC & PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The unreliable Indicator started a pleasing story
to the effect that Gould, having a majority of the
stock of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company,
and called upon the stockholders for an 80 per cent
assessment. This would cost fage and Keens,
holders of 58,000 shares 24,640,000. The story
is denied on official sathority.

BANKING AND CHERENCY IN JAPAN.

A Japanese paper states that twenty Rational
Banks have been oreasized in Japan, with an agtregate capital of 22,778,100 yen, equivalent to
nearly the same number of dallars. About 5,000,
000 yen is in circulation as 684, 781 yen in its paper
money.

THE FORMAR LIFE.

Company have been informed by the Receiver that if they hold new policies which they were induced by misrepresentation to take in place of their old ones they should send them with proof to the Referee appointed by the Court to take their testi-

The Bank OF France.

The Bank of France. In its return for July 26, shows cash and bullion on hand, \$440,600,000; discounts, \$100,500,000; active note circulation, \$483,600,000; and private deposits of \$100,500,000.

DISCOUNTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The chief inquiry in the loan market of Philadelphia is for good paper, the Ledger says, based on goods sold and delivered. There is very little of this to be had, because very little is made.

The following bids were made for railroad bonds on the New York Stock Exchange on the 8th

GOLD AND GREENBACKS

Gold was 104% @105% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 105%@105 cents on . S. 5-20s of '85—January and July. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July nited States 10-40s. nited States new 5s of '81, ex int... nited States currency 6s. BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

\* And interest. BY TELEGRAPH.

ut the day. Borrowing rates flat at 1, 14, 2, an Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bar are 123% in greenbacks; 117% in gold. Coin, 140 discount.
Governments steady.

Railroad bonds quiet.
State bonds dull.
The stock market, which at the opening, though regular, was in the main higher than at the clo ast evening, became weak at one time during the sternoon, but towards the close a recovery tool

place.
Transactions aggregated 92,000 shares, of which 9,700 were New York Central, 25,700 Lake Shore, 7,400 Northwestern, 4,000 Bock Island, 10,700 St. Paul, 2,100 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Michigan Central, and 11,000 Western Union.
Money casy at 2622/5 per cent on call. Prime mercantile paper 468 per cent.
Sterling—Actual business, 484 for long; 486 for short.
Clearings, \$11,000,000.
The Shb-Treasury disbursed \$61,000.

Coupons, '81, 1025 Coupons, '82, 1025 Coupons, '87, 1025 Coupons, '87, 1025 Coupons, '87, 1114 Coupons, '88, 114 Coupons, '88

| Coupons | St. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

declared a dividend of \$1.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Consols, 95%.

American according—form, 100%; '68a, 106%; 10-40s, 111%; new 5s, 107%; Central, 93; Erie, 9%; preferred, 19; Illinois Central, 57%.

Pants, Aug. 10.—Exchange on London, 12%.
The rate of discount in open market for three months bills is 1½61%. Rentea, 10% 30c.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of specie of 13, 200, 000 marks.

#### REAL RSTATE.

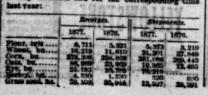
The following instruments were filed for record

Friday, Aug. 10:

Eigin st, 151 2-10 72 w of Purple st, n f, 25 e-10 x 74 ft, dated Aug. 9.

Leavitta, 175 ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 25x 120 ft, dated Aug. 9 ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 25x 120 ft, dated Aug. 9 ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 45x 125 ft, dated Aug. 9 ft, dated Aug. 9 ft, dated Aug. 9 ft, dated Aug. 10 ft, dated Aug. 17 ft n of I wenty-second st, e f, 10 ft, dated Aug. 17 ft n of I wenty-second st, e f, 10 ft, dated Aug. 17 ft n of I wenty-second st, e f, 10 ft, dated Aug. 17 ft n of I wenty-second st, e f, 10 ft, dated Aug. 17 ft n of I wenty-second st, e f, 10 ft, dated Aug. 17 ft n of I wenty-second st, e f, 10 ft, dated Aug. 17 ft n of I wenty-second st, e f, 10 ft, dated Aug. 17 ft, dated Aug. 17 ft n of I wenty-second st, e f, 25x 120 ft, dated Aug. 18 ft, da

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding time



com 08... 78,940

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

DISCOUNTS IN PHILADELPHIA

THE SECURITY LIPE.

The Receiver of the Security Life will make a dividend—a small one—in September, when his report will be submitted.

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 5,225 bu wheat, 3,600 bu corn, 1 car No. 2 N. W. wheat, 15 cars No. 1 spring, 23 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars No. 3 do. 9 cars rejected do (64 wheat); 216 cars and 2,206 bu high mixed corn. 643 cars and 36,900 bu No. 2 do, 130 cars corn, 643 cars and 36,900 bu No. 2 do, 130 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (890 corn); 4 cars No. 1 oats, 27 cars No. 2 white, 69 cars No. 2 oats, 11 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (112 oats); 12 cars No. 1 rye, 67 cars and 1,000 bu No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected do (82 rye); 2 cars No. 3 barley, 5 cars rejected do. Total (1,255 cars), 560,000 bu. Inspected out: 14,807 bu wheat, 392,994 bu corn,

Inspected out: 14,807 bu wheat, 392,904 bu corn, 9,877 bu cata, 44,714 bu rye, 1,184 bu berley.
The death of John Hobin, an old member of the Board of Trade, was announced on 'Change yesterday, and appropriate resolutions adopted in regard to his memory.

Some operators think the quotation of the sale of 72,000 bu rye at 65c in New York, Thursday, must be a mistake, as rye is quoted there at 70½@71c. The difficulty vanishes when it is noticed that the rye sold at 65c was expressly stated to be 'inrye sold at 65c was expresely stated to be "inour new No. 2 spring wheat to New York a few days ago, and received answer yesterday that his correspondent was prepared to pay 2c above the current market price on the old samples now there if the quality could be guaranteed as equal to the sample sent. There will soon be enough new wheat in here to establish quality satisfactorily, and there is no down that a cond demand will be

and there is no doubt that a good demand will be found for it.

An operator on 'Change bought a round lot of wheat in this market some time ago, seller August. The price averaged about \$1.20 per bu; and he sold it in Liverpool, to arrive there in September. the price having been a satisfactory profit on the transaction—provided, he receives the wheat and delivers it according to contract. But the market has dropped materially since then, under per-sistent short selling, with no wheat here to fill the contract. The prospect now is that the wheat will not be delivered here. The expectant shipper will doubtless be told that he can buy in the wheat at much less money; but from present appearances he can only "buy" a contract which will not fill the hold of a vessel with wheat; and he will probably be obliged to "settle" with the par-ties in Liverpool by paying them a round sum that may exceed \$50' 000

may exceed \$50,000.

The gentleman naturally asks how much the present rules of the Board are responsible for this situation. He thinks he ought to be able to obtain redress in equity, but does not see his way to wish it. gain it. He bought the wheat in good faith, intending to ship it when delivered, and without a thought of "settlement" or turning it over into September. He thinks the wheat ought to be delivered to him according to contract, or at least that he should be protected from loss. He ar-gues, too, that there never would have been such persistent short selling as to hammer prices down below \$1.20, in the face of an actual present scarcity, if the bears did not feel sure of being able to wiggle out without fear of a squeez in the other direction.

in the other direction.

We here state what is believed to be an actual case. It is, however, only fair to state that equal embarrasement to intending shippers has been ex-perienced in the past under the operation of the old rules. It is a matter that will bear thinking of, pending the present effort to bring about a change back to old conditions.

It would be very unwise to assert that the im-

mease speculative trading on 'Change is an unmit-igated evil. On the contrary, it has often been a great benefit to the real forwarding trade, sustain ing the market, and making one where there would otherwise be scarcely any demand. But it is high-ly desirable that the rules of the Board should protect the interests of the men who are engaged in receiving and shipping the produce that comes into this city; and protect them in such a way that they need not suffer loss by transactions of the kind above referred to. Illustrating by reference to the fable of Menenius Agrippa, the receiving and forwarding are to the whole trade what the stomach is to the human body, and if that most important part be injured, the rest will ulti-

mately sufter, at least in equal proportion.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday and irregular. Provisions, outs, and rye were easier, while wheat and hogs were stronger, and there was little change in other de-partments. The receipts of the day were the largest of the season, all grain, except barley, showing a decided increase, but the effect on prices was not so great as might have been expected, though a scarcity of freight room retarded the

The dry-goods market was reported quiet and generally steady. Prints remain somewhat unsettled, and most of the standard makes have now been reduced to 0%c. Groceries were reasonably active, and previous prices were well sustained, excepting sugars. That staple was off another %c, and was dull and west at the reduction of the standard and the factors. and was dull and weak at the reduction. Coffees received considerable attention, and were firm. Rice was held at full figures. Teas remain quiet and steady. In the butter and cheese markets no decided changes are apparent. There was a fair demand for fish and a firm set of prices was reported. Mackerel and cod are in light supply. The demand for domestic and foreign dried fruits was fair for the time of year, and prices were fully sustained all around. No changes were reported. sustained all around. No changes were reported in the bagging market, grain bags continuing active and firm, and other lines quiet and steady. Leather is moving more freely and shows a tendency to in-creased firmness. Oils were in fair demand at Thresday's montative.

Thursday's quotations.

The lumber market was fairly active and steady. Trade is improving daily. The hardware dealers report a little better trade, and several changes in the price list. Copper and sheet-iron have declined in consequence of competition and a reduction in price by manufacturers. Nails were steady at \$2.50 rates. Sait was in fair demand a recommendation of the second states of the second states. tion in price by manufacturers. Nails were steady at \$2.50 rates. Salt was in fair demand at recent prices. The wool market was less active and some grades were easier. The demand from all points has failen off, and the Eastern markets are reported to be weaker. Broom corn was in better demand and steady. Seeds were easier and in moderate demand. The offerings were chiefly flax and timothy, for future delivery. Poultry continues dull and weak. Green fruits were in fair supply and steady.

Lake freights were less active, and very firm on the basis of 3%c for corn by sail to Buffale. Room was taken for 25, 000 bu wheat, 225, 000 bu corn,

was taken for 25,000 bu wheat, 225,000 bu corn, 18,000 bu oats, and 16,000 bu rye.

Rail-freights were firm at previous rates. Grain was quoted at 30c per 100 lbs to New York, and 35c to Boston and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at 5c above grain figures.

The Cincinnati Price-Current says: On the basis of production of hog products and reported receipts and shipments, together with an allowance for local consumption based on the best data available, the stocks of provisions on hand in Cincinnati compare with last year as follows:

Sidea, shoulders, and hama, 18, 13, 500,000 18, 500,000 Port, bris. 3, 500 15, 500 Lard, tes. 3, 500 7, 600 "ANTI-CORNER RULES."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

"ANTI-CORNER RULB."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Curcaso, Aug. 10.—Your correspondent of the 9th asks, "Under what circumstances will it be possible for wheat materially to advance?" etc. Apparently there are and have been good grounds for the advance in prices, but "R. M. M. M. does not awail himself of these promising conditions, and buy the comparatively cheap wheat of the Northwest, and ship it to the "English" who want it so bodly, or to the "Eastern markets," and the trouble is, he is too timid to do so, else the margin for profit does not exist, because somebody would make the discovery, and also the profit. Were all the markets of the world governed by ours, there would be some plausibility in his argument as to the influence of the "Bears," etc. But if "R. M. M.," as a buyer, has "plenty of confidence to hold wheat far above present prices," why complains if the Bears choose to sell cheaply! Certainly he can realize the greater profit (if his business is legitimate) in ouying cheap and selling to hose who are ing great need, and willing to pay so large an advance. The speculator who operates for an advance is in the same boat, and same the same influences to gain his point that the operator does who cells for a decline.

The smill-corner rule proposed to be established.

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Keep the rule as it is.

GOODS RECEIVED

Chicago Customs Aug. 10, 1877: A. J. Latham, 550 tons of salt; Keith Bras., 4 cases artificial flowers, 3 cases colored flowers; Mayer Bullin, 1 case dry goods; Mosebeck & Humphrey, 101 drums caustic sods; J. Bauer & Co., 3 cases musical instruments; Fritz Franzes, 1 case shells; Anderson, Olsen & Co., 6 cases and 18 bales dry goods; J. W. Wills, 23 cases peas; Mrs. Sophia Muller, 3 casks wine; Heman Isaacs, 800 boxes pipes; Fowler Bros., 100 sacks salt. Amount collected, \$7,807.35.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet and weak. The market was firm early at the advance gained the previous afternoon, as hogs were in sensiter supply, and quoted stronger. But it was soon found that there were few buying orders here, and Liverpool was quoted 61 per 112 ha lower on lard, while the feeling at the East was an easy one. Then sellers became more anxious, and the market drooped under the weight of only moderate offerings, as there was little demand except to fill a few local shorts. The export demand for means was even less than usual, being reported quite duil. The shipments of provisions from this point are kept up at a fair-volume for the season, and is is expected that the pext PROVISIONS.

vocame for the sext week) will show a material reduction in stocks.

Mass Poux — Was moderately active, and declined 15
G200 per brs, closing 1083156 lower than Priday aftermon must of the business naving been in changes from
coast at \$18.30678.35; 13,500 bris seller September at
\$18.156818.375; 13,000 bris seller Cotoker at \$18.07846
13.275; and 1,750 oris seller the year at \$12.40812.50,
Total. 19, 400 bris. The market closed steady at \$13.20
e.13.25 cash or seller August; \$13.29813.225; seller
September; and \$13.126631.315 seller October. Seller
the year closed at \$12.40842.45.

Summer lard was quoted loc below the place ter-steamed.

Maxive—Were tame and a shade easier, but without change in quotations, except that short ribs declined that the place in quotations, except that short ribs declined change in quotations, except that short ribs at 58.95 per 100. Here reported of 120,020 ms short ribs at 58.95 per 100. Here reported of 120,020 ms short ribs at 58.95 per 100. Here reported of 120,020 ms short ribs at 58.95 per 100. Here the reported of 120,020 ms short ribs at 58.95 per 100. Here the ribs boxes at 105,02. The market was steady at the close at the following range of prices:

lowing range of prices:

Shoul-Short Long Short dees, ribs, clears, cl hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASS—Was quiet as 45-687c.
BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$11.00 @11.25 for mess: \$11.75-812.00 for extra mess; and \$19.50-620.05 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 75-6 for city, and 75-675-6 for country.

PREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull, without material change in quetations. Buyers held off for lower prices, except where they were obliged to provide for immediate wants, and holders of the lower grades were more anxious to sell, while good flours were strong. Sales were reported of 700 bris winters at \$6.002.7.5, and 500 bris spring extras, parily at \$6.502.7.5, and 500 bris spring extras, parily at \$6.502.7.5, concept to prices. Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$7.2567.50; good to prime brands of winters, \$6.502.7.00; choice to fine spring, \$7.002.50; fair to good spring, \$6.002.50; low spring, \$4.002.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$7.506.8.00; patent springs, \$8.509.50; low grade, \$4.00.64.50. BEAN-Was quiet and easier. Sales were 30 tone at

S8. 00 per ton on track.

Cons. Maal.—sale was made of 10 tons coarse at S17.00 per ton ontrack.

Wiff AT.—Was active and irregular. The market deWiff AT.—Was active and irregular. The market dedult, though "Strong receipts were larger than the
dult, though "Strong receipts were for work was quiet.
This caused a weak feeling carly, capacitals as there
were few baying orders received framework.

the decline brought out buyers for this mooth, as a good many were disposed to fill under the fear that August may prove to have been fearfully oversold. The shorts have operated very freely, under the better that August may prove to have been overestimated, the horts have operated very freely, under the better that August receipts would be large; but it is not mapped to \$1.094. Solice overesting the whost, selier August onened at \$1.096. 1084. of \$1.096. Advanced to \$1.0094. and declined to \$1.096. closing at \$1.096. Closed at \$1.185. Close shales were reported of 2.800 bn new No. 1 apring at \$1.175. 11. 19. 4000 bn new No. 2 at \$1.1796. 11. 19. 200 bn do to arrive by the 15th, at \$1.18; 1.096. 200 bn of to arrive by the 15th, at \$1.18; 1.096. 11. 200. Close of \$1.205. The No. 2 at \$1.295. and 1,000 bn by sample at 72eets 1. 25. and 1,000 bn by sample at 72eets 1. 25. and 1,000 bn by sample at 81.094. 30 free on board cars.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and firm. Sales were reported of 4500 bn No. 2 at \$1.295; and 1,000 bn by sample at 850. 33. 30.

COIN-Was active and moderately steady. The market declined \$60. advanced \$60. and closed \$60 lower than the but with an easy feeling in carrows (was soot derivany stronger), and there was little change in New York, while our receipts were quite large, the inspection into store being \$30 cars, in addition to arrivals by canal. This broke prices early, and the movement was helped by the report that freight room was scarce, from whileh some augitred an advance in the cost of lake transportation. If was reported that Eric Canal rates had advanced to 60 on corn, but the fact was not generally although the report that freight room was scarce, from whileh some augitred as advanced in the cost of lake transportation. It was reported that Eric Canal rates had advanced to 60 on comment of the scale of the fact was not generally at \$60. Close of th

tal, 2,000 ba.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Winter wheat—No. 2 red was quoted at \$1.20% cash and \$1.10% seller first half of August.

Spring wheat—Sales 15,000 but af \$1.00%(61.00% for August and \$1.02 for Sentember.

Corn—190,000 but at \$30.30% for September.

Mess pork—250 bris at \$13.20% for September.

Corn—190,000 bu at 45%45% for September.

Mess pork—250 or is at \$13.25% for September.

Mess pork was quiet at ad steady at \$13.20\$13.22% for September and \$15.100313.12% for October. Sales 750 bris settler September at \$18.25% for October. Sales 750 bris settler September at \$18.25% for October. Sales 750 bris settler September at \$18.25% for October. Sales 750 for October 150 for September at \$1.00 for September at \$1.00 for September at \$1.00 for September at \$1.00 for September. Seller August sold at \$1.00 for September. Seller August sold at \$1.00 for September. Seller August sold at 45%45% and closed at \$1.00 for September. Seller August sold at 45%45% and closed at \$1.00 for September. Seller August and 23% for September. Seller Augu

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCORD.—Was quiet at \$2.08-2.18.
BHOOM-CORN—Trade is improving. Dealers have made several large sales to Eastern parties, and the demand privings to continue good. The market is steady. Following are the quotations. Green hurt. 7675/ec: medium, hurt, red-tipped, 55665/ec; green brush, with hort chough to work it, 687c; red-tipped, with do, 5 65c; red do, 4565c; imade brush, 45665/ec; medium to choler stark braid, 55665/ec; inferior brush, 4565/ec; crooked do, 35/65c;

soic; red do, theore inside brush, 45,80%;; medium to choice statk braid, 35,80%;; inferior brush, 45,80%; crooked do, 35,800.

BUTF28—The demand was about equal to the supply, and previous quotations were generally adhered to. Shippers and the local trade were free buyers as the anexadrange of prices: Pancy creamers, 23,200; good to choice grains, 18,200; medium, 18,215c; inferior to common, 64,120.

BAGGING—In the banging market phere were no im-

Give: Feech Blossom. To: Savon Imperial, Magner. Danner, Sc.
HAY-Good; with the Lifty, Savon Imperial, Magner. Danner, Sc.
HAY-Good timothy was salable at quotations. The feech trade and silepare take all the offerings which are items and silepare take all the offerings which are items and silepare take and silepare take the silepare take and silepare take the silepare take and silepare and of unusually fine quality. Prairie is nominal. Timothy, \$9.50; No. 2, \$8.00.88.50; mirack \$7.00.87.30; unisual prairie, \$7.50; No. 1, \$3.50, alongs, \$4.50.
HIGHWINES—Were quiet and esay at the reling price of a month past with no change in quotation. Sale was reported of 100 bris, in two lots, at \$1.00 per gallon.
HIDES—Were in moderate demand. Buyers generally refuse to pay over 95c, though now and then a sale is reported on the street at 94c. The receptus continue light. City buschers, cows, 7674c; steers, \$6856c, average, 70 Bs. Green-cured, light, 94c; chany, 64c; damaged, 74c; part cured, 84c; green saited kip, 11c; green calt, 124e/312c; fint and prime dry kip and calt, 146/36c; dry-saited hides, 124c; descon kins, 4366c.

nain quiet. New seedlings are offered at HOYS—nemand users a gradual improvement in LEATHER—There is now a gradual improvement in the demand for most kinds of leather, and the market is assuming a firm and healthlier tone. The fall season is assuming the beauty above than usual, and with the

Calf. 1262.201 Kip. 1.0021.20 METALS AND TINNERS STOCK—Copper and sheet from are quosed lower, competition and a reduction in the price in the case of copper, by the munifacturers, are the reasons given for the change. Other articles are unchanged. Trade is improving. Follow.

facturers, are the reasons given for the change. Officer articles are unchanged. Trade is improving. Following are the quotations:

Tan Phates—[O. 19214, 97.75; do IX, 16214, 810.25; roofing. 14x20, IC, 87.25; do 14x20, IX, 80.75;

Piu Tin—Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 28c.
SOLDER—No. 1, 15c; extra, 17c.
Leau—Pig, 74c; bar, 83c; lead pipé, 9c.
Copper—Bottoms, 32c; sheathing copper, 30c.
SHERT INO.—8c.
SHERT INO.—9c.
SHERT I

NAMES—Frices were without marked change. Carbon and turpentine were quoted firm, while for lard, linseed, and whale the feeling was easy. Trade was fair for the time of year. Carbon, 110 deg. toss, 15c. tos. Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 18c; snow white, 150 test, 20c; Allinois Lander La

and while the feeling was easy. Trade was fair for the clime of year. Carbon. 10 deg. test, 150 de 10 lines of the clime of year. Carbon. 10 deg. test, 150 de 10 lines of the clime of year. Carbon. 10 deg. test, 150 de 150 deg. test, 150 deg. tes

6.00 for maple; at \$5.0085.30 for beech; and at \$4.00 for slabs.

WO-11.—The market is rather quiet, and some dealers quote it casy, in sympathy with Eastern markets which are reported dull and lower. However, some dealers keep busy filling orders, and do not apprehend any very marked change in prices. Mixed place of unwashed wools are quoted a little lower. The dealers are moved represent the prices for mixed receivers not the hands of general receivers. Dealers getlithen the prices for graded wools from store; Quotations, the dirm unwashed wools room store; Quotations, the fillers unwashed wools, 246272; filme do, 25625c; fine fleece, washed, 37639c; medium do, 36630c; tub wools, choice, 40243c; do, fair to good, 35635c.

LIVE STOCK.

| CBICA60 | CBiC Total. 16.946 62.819
Same time last week. 18.363 43.800
Week before last. 5, 477 21.538
Shipments—
Monday. 388, 2.29
Tucsday 1.092 2.648
Wednesday. 2.099 4.522
Thursday 1.402 5.500 212

tel Texas ... 842 2.05 2.06 2.07 2.50 HOuse-For ordinary to good heavy packing bogs year-terday's garket developed little packing bogs year-terday's garket developed little product the dependent of the product tended to check any tendency to activity on the part of bayers of heavy grades, and sales of that class were slow at Thursday's decline. Bacon grades and choice heavy shrpping lots met with an increased in turry, and ruled decidedly firmer, the former advancing 10c and the latter so per 100 lbs. Sales had a range of \$4,008.70, with common to prime light weights selling at \$2,15.24 m.

any heavy hogs were left over unsold. The market

35 ...137 5.23 49...230 5.05 41....144 4.53 54...191 5.25 32...238 5.05 21...200 4.63 52 ...374 5.25 60...244 5.00 20...194 4.60 64...165 5.20 8H&EP—The market was quiet, and prices underweat no very marked change, —quoted at \$2.564.50 for interior to choice. A flock of Minnesota sheep sold at the outside figure.

ahipping grades; Texass at 2 (6 %)-c.
RECEIPTS - Hoga, 2.600; cattle, 1, 100.
CINCIRNATI.

LUMBER.

on, at \$10.25; cargo schr O. R. Job

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. FOREIGN CITTLES.

Special Diapatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—11:30 a. m.—Grain—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s; spring. No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s; white, No. 1, 72s 6d; No. 2, 12s 2d; club, No. 1, 13s 2d; No. 2, 12s 3d. Corn—No. 1, 20s; No. 2, 25:9d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 56,000 qrs, 28,000 qrs being American.

Provisions—Port. 54s. Lard. 43s 9d.

Liverrool., Aug. 10—2:30 p. m.—Weather—Unchanged.
Gealx—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s 10d.
Corn—No. 1, 28s 3d; No. 2, 28s. Rest unchanged.
Liverrool., Aug. 10—Evening.—Corrox—Steadier;
middling upland, 6d; Oricans, 6 1-6d; sales 8, 000 bales;
speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,300.
Sales of the week 22,000 bales, of which exporters
took 4,000; speculation 600; total stock, 918,000 bales;
American, 593,000; receipts, 16,000; American, 4,000;
actual exports, 4,000; amount afloat, 127,000; American, 28,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinhers, 3,000; American sales, 22,000.
Breaderupps—Quiet but firm; California white
wheat, average, 12s 236(12s 6d); club, 12s 5d6(13s 2d;
spring, 10s 1036(12s; winter, 1286(12s 6d).
Dats—386(3) 8d. Barley, 33 6d. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10-2:30 p. m.-WEATHER-Un-

Data-3863a 6d. Barley, 3a 6d. PEAS-378 6d. Press—378 6d. CLOYER SEED—458650s. Provisions—Moss pork, 54s. Prime mess beef, 88s 6d. American lard, 43s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 37s; short

American lard, 43s od. Bacon—Long clear, 37s; short do, 38s od.

Tallow—Fine American, 41s.
Petrolkon—Spirits, 8s dd; refined do, 11s 3d@11s 61.
Linserd Oil—28s dd.
lizsin—Common, 5s@56 3d; pale do, 13s.
Spirits of Turernits 23s 3d.
Chreste—American, 52s.
London, Aug. 10.—Linserd Oil—29s 10d.
Antwerp, Aug. 10.—Petrolkon—29s 6d.
Spirits of Turernits—23s dd.
The following telegrams were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Livernool, Aug. 10.—Prime mess pork—Esstern, 70s; Western, 51s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 30s; short ribs, 37s 6d; long clear, 37s; short clear, 38s 6d; shoulders, 31s 61; harns, 50s. Lard, 43s dd. Prime mess boct, 87s; India mess beef, 28; extra India mess, 107s.
Cheese, 52s. Tallow, 40s 6d.
Loxbon, Aug. 10.—Liverpool—Wheat firmly held.
Corn in good demand at 20s 3d. Mark Lane—Cargoes of cost—wheat steady. Corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Corn risher easier. Country markets—French steadler. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 20s 6:16:27s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES,

AMERICAN CITIES,

NEW TORK, AUR. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat quoted generally stronger, is several instances to per bu higher, on lighter offerings and a fair demand, in good part for shipment; sairs 108,000 bu, including new crop red and amber Western; about 70,000 bu at \$1.4874.55, the latter rate for fancy extra choice old crop; white Michigan, 2,500 bu at \$2.03; new crop, No. 2 red Western, Angust option, 32,000 bu at \$1.43; September, 24,000 bu at \$1.30; \$61.394; October, 40,000 bu at \$1.35; old crop, No. 2 spring, 15,000 bu at \$1.35; September, 24,000 bu at \$1.35; September, 24,000 bu at \$1.35; September, 24,000 bu at \$1.35; September, \$4.00 bu at \$1.35; September, \$4.00 bu at \$1.35; No. 3 spring, 3,000 bu at \$1.30; No. 3 spring, 3,000 bu at \$1.30; No. 2 spring, 15,000 bu at \$1.35; September, \$1.35; bid, \$1.34; asked; October, \$1.35; bid, \$1.33; asked; No. 2 Northwestern spring, September option, ne m sait October, \$1.29 asked; No. 2 Chicago spring, September option, quoted at \$1.28; bid, \$1.28 asked; No. 2 Milwankee, name option, at \$1.28 bid, \$1.30 asked. Corn generally firm for prime; stock offered with reserve, and in fair request, partly for altyment, but irregular on poorer qualities, which were comparatively plenty and slow of sale; option business moderate at better prices; 410,000 bu, for all deliveries, of which 242,000 bu, were for early delivery, including mixed Western ungraded, at 560,000 bu, cheep the support of the prices; 410,000 bu, for all deliveries, of which 242,000 bu, were for early delivery, including mixed Western ungraded, at 560,000 bu, cheep the support of the prices; 410,000 bu. Were for early delivery, including mixed Western ungraded, at 560,000 bu, which were comparatively genty and slow of rate inquiry; No. 2 Western to arrive quoted at 70.3 71c.

crate inquiry: No. 2 Western to arrive quoted at 70.3

71c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet for early delivery, at easier priess; sales 19.3 bris, at \$13.00@14.00; Western prime quoted at \$13.00@13.75; and for forward delivery here less active; August options quoted at \$13.90 @13.85; September, \$13.85; October. \$13.90 asked, with asker reported of 750 bris; September options, \$13.85. Cat: mests quoted firm, but dull. Bacon inactive; quoted weak for Western. Steam lard quiet for early delivery at a shade lower prices; sales of 13 tes old at \$0.10, closing at \$2.05@10.07% with new held at \$0.05, and 200 tes off grade at \$8.02%; forward delivery here, August op-

tion, quoted at 31.1229 at an is september, \$0.071/402. let. October, \$0.021/402. October, \$0

about former prices.

WHISKY - Dull at \$1.12; sales, 25 bris.

S. CO bu grain, prohips ampurent, as one per siight advance.

To he Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, AUR. 10.—COTTON—Quiet at 111/6211/4c; futures closed firm; August. 11.530/11.54c; September, 11.530/11.53c; October, 11.40212.45c; November, 10.420/10.95c; December, 10.976/10.984c; January, 11.409/11.13c; Pebraart, 11.430/11.13c; March, 11.430/11.43c; April, 11.569/11.00c.

Plous—Unsettled lower, and more actives in some 11. 43c; April, 11. 546/11.00c.

FLOUR—Unseticd, lower, and more active; in some instances \$1.056/1.25 lower; receipts, 18, 350 bris: No. 2. 2.356/4.00; superpas State and Western. \$4.6565.25; common to choice extra. \$5.506/6.00; good to choice, \$6.1066.15; amber wheat, \$6.256/8.25; extra Ohio, \$5.9067.50; St. Louis. \$5.756/9.00; Minnesota patent

55'(635)(c. Oafs ametical and lower: nern and State, 26'(635); white do, 356555.

HAY-Steady; ahipping, 60'6756.

HOFE-Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES-Coffee more active; old unchanged and good new crop ½e higher: Rio cargoes for new; old unchanged. Sugar cull; dfair to good refining. Systems: prime du at 10%611c. Milasses-Refining dull grocery suitet and unchanged. Rice quies

bash, \$1.17. Corn dull; No. 2. 40%c; Augun, 40%c.
PHILADRIPHIA, Aug. 10. - FLOUR-Dull; superfines,
\$5.00; extra, \$6.00; Minnesota family, \$8.125.60.50;
State do, \$7.75.68.00; high grades, \$5.0096.50;
GRAIX-Wheat steady for new and soutinal for old;
nuber, \$1.4591.47; No. 2 red. \$1.4391.44. Rye sleady
at 70.671c. Corn steady; Fellow, \$26.825; mixed, at 60.676c. Corn steady; Fellow, \$26.825; mixed, at 60.676; corn steady; white Western, 35.60c; mixed, 35.40c; white State, 40.645c; mixed, 35.40c; white State, 40.645c; mixed, 35.40c; white State, 40.645c; new, 35.60c; New York
State and Bradford County, extra, 25.60c; Western
Reserve, 25.622; New York State, fancy, 30.910%c;
Vestern, extra 9.698 Ne.
County County, extra 10.616c; Western, 12.913c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—COTTON—Quiet and steady.
FLOUR—Dull at \$4.0024, 12%; family, \$4.7265, 25;
No. 1, \$5.7566, 00; famey, \$6.257, 20.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn armer, but, not questably higher. Quis dull; new stills, 35; mired No. questions - Pork quiet at \$14.25. Bulk recats Provisions - Pork quiet at \$14.25. Bulk recats steady and unchanged. Bacon firmer at 635-656-916. Sugar-cured haus in fair demand at 105-616. Leri quiet; choice leaf, tierce. 1046. Whisax - Firmer at \$1.08.

Bagging-Quiet. TOBACCO-in fair demand and arm; prices un-changed. changed.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

Aug. 10.—Corron—Steady at 11e.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and lower; red. \$1.2001.28.

Corn dull at 4765.bc. Oats dull at 20-330c. Rye surfers to 50857c. Barley dull and nominal: \$18.78. Land in fair demand; current make, \$8.55; kestin, \$8.000-10.00. Bulk meats inactive; small sairs at 55c, 7c, 74c.

Bacon quiet but's steady at 55c; 75c; 75c; 75c; 84855c.

WHINKY—Firm at \$1.08.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Dull at 57-55c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Aug. 10. -FLOUR-Dull and som-

MILWAUNER, Wis., Aug. 10.—FLOUR—Dull and som-inal.
Geod steady: No. 2 Milwankee, old. \$1, 23; new \$1, 19; August. \$1, 100.

On the steady: No. 2 Milwankee, old. \$1, 23; new \$1, 19; August. \$1, 100.

On the steady: No. 2 Milwankee, old. \$1, 23; new \$1, 19; No. 2, 455c.

Onto steady: No. 2, 245c. Bye quiet but frun; No. 1, 535c. Barley frun; No. 2 spring, cash, 630; September, 83 c.

Freightrs—Wheat to Buffalo, 35c.

Freightrs—Flour. 4, 500 bris: wheat, \$2,000bs.

Shipmans—Flour. 6,000 bris: wheat, \$2,000bs.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

On the steady of the steady o

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected quotations entirely nominal. Corn dull; sales, 3,000 bu 8a, 2 Toleda, in lots, as 53c. Outs-A drug in the market; no sales. Rye inactive. Bariey inactive. Canal Parionts—Higher, strong; de on corn to New York. York.

OSWEGO.

OSWEG

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—Corron—Dull; sales 175 bales; good ordinary, 5%-010/ec; low middling, 10%-010/ec; low middling, 10%-010/ec; low middling, 10%-010/ec; middling, 10%-011/ec; good middling, 11%-011/ec; middling fair, 11%-012c; fair, 12%-012/ec. Receibta, net, 65 bales; exports by river, 309; stock, 25,278; week's sales, 2,300; receipts, net, 700; gross, 1,181; exports to Liverpool, 1,438; New York, 2,603; river, 309. A bale of the new cropsold to-day at auction at 1240;

A bale of the new cropsold to-day at anction at 1256; classed middling.

Galveston, Aug. 10.—Corrox—Quiet; middling.
1056c; stock, 4,169 bales; sales, 347; weekly new receipts, 23; coastwise, 456.

Mobilla, Aug. 10.—Corrox—Nominal; middling, 116; stock, 3,586 bales; sales, 100; weekly net receipts, 80; gross receipts. 80; coastwise, 71.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 10.—Corrox—Dull; middling.
113(c; stock, 2,988 bales; sales, 96; weekly net receipts, 156; gross receipts, none; coastwise, 212.

Savanyani, Aug. 10.—Corrox—Steady; middling, 116; stock, 1,506 bales; sales, 70c; weekly net receipts, 200 gross receipts, 257; to the Continent, 43; coastwise, 317.

WOOL.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 10.—Wool easier and in buyers favor, with a moderate demand; Onio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 47,430c; extra Fennsylvania, 47c; medium, 49347c; coarse, 33640c; New York, Michigan, and Western fine, 42343c; medium, 49347c; coarse, 37640c; combing washed, 50650c; unwashed, 37339c; Canada, 5236c; fine unwashed, 29331c; coarse and medium unwashed, 296321c; tub-washed, 40645c.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Aug. 10.—Business fatrly active with commission houses. Cotton goods in moderate demand and steady at ruling prices. Frints and giughams continue in good request. Dress goods continue active Woolen goods for men's west in moderate demand, and famelia folius well. Foreign goods more active.

PETROLEUM.

11

MARI

BRIDGEFORT, A treal, Ottawa, 8,4 Salle, 6,000 bd

bu dorn; Grace G prop Whale, Hen Herry, 6,500 bu o s. 500 bu corn; M bu data, 1,400 ba Cdeared—fronc 40,600 lath; Th lumber, 300 post lumber. Carcaoo, Ang.
Tor born by sail, can be sail,

the rail; schr baf to Windsor Almeda, tan-bari per cord on the i The Toledo B mense quantities Tojedo during the East, and the al which and the as which have been this past hive year and a last there obtained a last there obtained a last the new wheat a greater part of the sel-owners think how during the sel-owners think had been selected as the sele

of her cargo it proceeded on h mishap. Weinesday at this port, in act the St. Clair C house.

ARE TE in view of the feet of water trounded on is asked, is latter it will be where it was cipriviously, the previously, the had risen, by changes of sur-Royal rock ma-heavy tidal was superfor early i

LIGE

er: receipts, 16, 330 bris: No. ate and Western. 84, 63-65, 25; \$5.5066,00; good to choice, a sa, 256.8.25; extra Ohlo. 3,756.8.00; Minnesota prient of four prochanged. stern. 85,002.3.35.

s shade firmer: winter ad; receipts, 105,000 bu; No. 3 mber Western. 81, 648-1, 55; t. \$1,49-21.44; old choice ex403. Eye quiet but steady.

nite Wabash, \$1.34; per Michigan, to ar-u. \$1.27; September, 53; August, \$1.26; .286; rejected Wa-\$1.37; No. 2 6mber 5. 4 M. red, \$1.38.

lower prices; only a small

he-Corrox Quiet and steady.
Dod. 12b; family, \$4,7525.25;
cy. \$6,2567.00.
d unchanged. Corn firmer, but
lats dull; new-white, 33c; mixed.

demand and firm; prices un--Steady at 11c. inchanged, and lower; red, \$1.294.29. Oase dull at 25.430c. Rye casdulf and nominal; \$13.75. Lard at make, \$8.55; kettle, \$9.50s cettve; small sales at 5.76. 77. 7cc. y at 5/8c; 7%c; 7%c; 8/4-0/5c. LWAUKER,

rtopened and deciloed Mc. and ilwankee, old. \$1.23; new. \$1.18; ember, \$1.024; No. 3 Milwan-orn steady, with good domand; ady No. 2. 244c. Rye quiet bu-ley firm; No. 2 spring, cash, GSc: COO Dris; whest, 22,00001.
DIANAPOLIS.
10.—Flours—Fancy, \$6.752
064.00.
spot; \$1.15 August; \$1.16 Sepiye, 53c. Oats, 25c.
leass, 6%a7c for clear rib; 5c for
104c. Lard—Steam, 8%c.

Sc. Oats dull with a modnuffalo.

Grain-Wheat neglected; quoti. Core unit: sales. 3,000 bu No.
i. Onts-A drug in the market;
i. Barley inactive.
ligher, strong; uc on corn to New

ONWEGO.

GRAIN Wheat firm for new winGRAIN Wheat firm for new winLow white do. \$1.50.6152. CoraSec: rejected, 57c,
PEORIA.

HOUNTES—Steady at \$1.05.

COTTON.

10. -Corrox - Duff; sales 173
1940-105c; low middling, 10560
11c; good middling, 13560118c;
12c; fair. 125(5)125c. Receipts.
18 by river, 300; stock, 25, 276; eccepts, net, 700; gross, 1, 151;
1, 438; New York, 2,686 (river,

10.—Covtox—Quiet; middling, alea; sales, 347; weekly net re456.

20, Too; weekly net receipts, 50; stwise, 71.

10.—Covrox—Dull; middling, alea; sales, 96; weekly net replus, pone; coestwise, 212.

Covrox—Stendy; middling, 11e;

3, 76e; weekly net receipts, 208
the Continent, 43; coastwise, int, 43; coastwise,

WOOL.
Aug. 10.—Wool easier and in moderate demand: Ohio, Pennginia double extra and abave, Ivania, 47c; medium, 498-77c; Vork, Michigan, and Werzers 498-47c; coarse, 376-40c; comb-mwabed, 376-39c; Canada, 538-31c; coarse and medium unwashed, 408-45c.

GOODS,
0.—Business fairly active with otton goods in moderate demand lees. I rints and giughans con-Dress goods continue active, wear in moderate demand, and oreign goods more setive.

ROLEUM. ug. 10. —PETROLEUN—LIARES 110 test, 115c. Aug. 10. —PETROLEUN—Firm; ricers; reined, 13 cc. PhiladelMARINE NEWS.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Schr George B.
Sloan, with iron ore from Ogdensbarg to Cleveland, sunk at Lock 13. Welliand Canal, to-day. Capt.
John McKenna goes to-night to her assistance with sunk at Lock 13. Welland Canal, to-day. Capt. John McKenna goes to-night to her assistance with the ing Dayton, steam-pump, etc.
Twenty vessels arrived to-day, bringing 580,000 bushels of grain, principally corn, from Chicago.
Schris Bridgewater, Palms, and Stampede chartered for coal to Chicago at 25c per ton. Schr Bridgewater, Palms, and Stampede chartered for coal to Chicago at 25c per ton. Schr Omosco gets 30c for a small cargo.
Canal freights advanced this morning to 6c on som and 6½c on wheat to New York.
BEFFALO, Aug. 10.—Charters-Schrs Barknlow, coal to Chicago, 51. 12½ on rail; Madeira, bulk sult to Milwankee. 40c per ton; L. C. Woodruf, coal to Chicago, 30c per ton; Levi Rawson, coal-to Milwankee, 30c per ton; Swallow, coal to Milwanke, 30c.

coal to Chicago, suc per ton; Levi nawson, coal to Milwankee, 30c per ton; Swallow, coal to Milwankee, 30c.
To strive—Schr Stampede, coal to Chicago, 25c; Prancis Palms and Bridgewater, coal to Chicago, 30c; Alice Richards, coal to Green Hay, 25c; W. T. Emory, railroad ties, Pigeon Bay to Buñalo, 7c each: Eilen Theresa, do. Bear Creek to Buñalo, 10c each; Fred L. Wells, molding-sand to Detroit, 20c per con, free in and out.
Clearances, 10th—Props St. Lonis, Duluth; Badger State, Chicago, merchandise; B. W. Blanchard, Chicago, 35o bris cement; C. H. Hulburt, Chicago; chr. W. G. Emory, Kingawille; R. E. Case, Chicago; Maderia, Milwaukee, 500 tons coal; M. P. Barkalow, Toledo; Eureka, Saginaw; J. L. Greene, Detroit; Ben Franklin, Cleveland, 135 tons toda ash; S. A. Wood, Toledo; Union, Toledo, 50 tons coal; Mr. P. Bertallin, Cleveland, 135 tons toda ash; S. A. Wood, Toledo; Union, Toledo, 50 tons coal; Mr. P. Bertallin, Cleveland, 135 tons toda sah; S. A. Wood, Toledo; Union, Toledo, 50 tons coal; barges Albany, Saginaw; Rebecca, East Tawas; Fosteria, Saginaw, 100 tons coal; Norway, Au Sable.

ANOTHER COLLISION.

Capt. Dahlke, of the tug American Eagle, is either very unfortunate or incompetent. The Transuxs has been called upon to record two or more collisions in which he was principal, and now comes another. His latest exploit, and one which has rendered the name of his tug a byword, —tugmen and others jeeringly calling her the. "American Goose, —consisted in running the schr Higgie & Jones into the Fort Wayne Haliroad bridge, near Twenty-second street, and doing serious damage to that structure and the vessel which he was towing. The schooner was bound out resterday forenoom with a cargo of corn, when she was towed into the bridge, her jibboom crashing into the south end of it, and breaking one of the iron uprights, and doing other damage. The jibboom was made a total wreek, and the headgear and forerigging of the vessel were injured. A delay of half an hour ensued before things were put to rights again and the bridge was ready for trains to cross.

Capt. Dahlke has an inferest in the tug which he commands, and, as he is likely to continue as her Captain, it is but justice to vessel-owners and the city that his conduct be investigated by the authorities. ANOTHER COLLISION.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10. -Vessels passing Port Col-orne Lock during the twenty-four hours ending

borne Lock during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Aug. 9:
Westward—Props A. Munroe, Montreal to Detroit; St. Albans, Ogdensburg to Chicago; tog Metamera, Collins' Bay to Grand Mare; barks Montgomery, Clayton to Teledo; Monticello, Charlotte to Chicago; Southampton, Kingston to Bay City; Monterey, Clayton to Detroit; Victor, Toronto to Cleveland; Gladstone, Toronto to Perry, Sound; barges F. Russell, G. W. Manly and H. Benson, Collins Bay to G. and Mare.
Eastward—Props California, Detroit to Montreal; Lincoln, Toledo to Kingston; barks Bismarek Bay City to Kingston; Alexander, Scoville to Collins Bay; Augusta, Toledo to Kingston; Pander, Toledo to Kingston; Salek River to Toronto; Endowe, Cleveland to Hamilton; China, BayCity to Kingston; Pandora and Dauntless, Toledo to Kingston; Pandora and Dauntless, Toledo to Kingston; Lizzar, Kingsville to Kingston; Lizzar, Kingsville to Kingston.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON.

Special Discretch to The Tribuns.

Pont Huron, Mich., Ang. 10.—Down—Props Mayflower, Snook, H. C. Schnoor, Montana, Vanderbilt and consort, Raleigh and consort, Yosemite and consort, Emma Thompson and barges; schrs H. P. Saldwin, Monguagon, G. H. Warrington, Favorite, Eclipse, Jane McLeod, Heather Belle, E. L. Coyne, Regina, H. A. Richmond, Orphan Boy, Senator, Malcom, Stalker, Red, White, and Blue, Ellen Sarr, Nevada, Guide, Plister, Alvira tobb., H. M. Scorel, Mary Collins, George W. Westcott, Flying Cloud, Wend the Wave, Flying Mist, M. C. Albrecht, Richardson.

Up—Props Staracca, St. Albans, Quebec, Egyptian and consort, Coffinderry and barges, Pringle and barges, Mayflower and barges, Tioga and barges, S. Chamberlain and tow, Alaska and tow; 1chrs J. I. Case, W.-R. Taylor, Grace Waltney, Luceman, Vanvalkenburch, Exile, Halsted, Gerard, Thomas Quayle, S. L. Watson, Jessfe Hoyt, S. T. Awater.

Wind—Northeast, gentle; weather fine.

Buideront, Aug. 10.—Arrived—Robertson, La-Salle, 4,700 bu corn; Merchant, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu rye; Cayuga, Lockport, 5,600 bu 86,000 staves; Neptune, Ottawa and Morris, 15,732 ft lumber.

Bridgerour, Aug 10-9 p. m.-Arrived-Lottreal, Ottawa, 5, 900 bu corn; Board of Trade, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; G. L. Booth, Uties, 6,000
bu corn; Grace Griswold, Minoola, 6,000 bu corn;
prop Whale, Henry, 3,800 bu corn; Friendship,
lienry, 6,500 bu corn; Atlantic, Kankakee Feeder,
4,600 bu corn, Kiug Bros, Kankakee Feeder, 900
bu cuts, 1,400 bu corn.
Geared-Ironciad, Henry, 80,300 ft lumber,
40,000 lath; Thomas Scott, Ottawa, 102,650 ft
lumber, 300 posts; Gold Rod, Ottawa, 102,660 ft
lumber, 300 posts; Gold Rod, Ottawa, 102,660 ft awa, 5,900 bu corn; Board of Tra

Carcaco, Aug. 10.—Freights were firm at 314c for corn by sail, and the same was taken by steam at 314c for corn by sail, and the same was taken by steam at 314c for corn by sail, and the same was taken by steam at 314c for corn by sail, and the same was taken by steam at 314c for being was a sail of the s LAKE FREIGHTS.

COMMERCE AT TOLEDO. The Toledo Blade of Thursday says that "im-mense quantities of grain have been pouring into Toledo during the last four weeks for shipment Toledo during the last four weeks for shipment East, and the shipments by lake for the past three weeks have been larger than at any one time for the past five years. During the week ending Saturday last these were 144, 581 but of wheat and 363, 164 but of grain sent East by lake, the destinations being Owergo, Bunfalo, Ogdensburg, Kingston, Cleveland, and Montreal. This week the shipments are just as heavy in the agreegates, but the new-wheat crop is beginning to move, and the freater part of the traffic will be in wheat. Vessel-owners think that the busy times will continue now during the rest of the season."

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. The steam barge Fay, which went aground on Grosse Island Tuesday night, was gotten off at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by the tug William A. Moore, after she had been lightered of a portion of her cargo. Following her release she steamed up to the copper dock, Springwells, where that part of her cargo taken out was returned, when she proceeded on her voyage, uninjured by her late mishap. Weinesday night the prop Fairbanks, bound for a port, in attempting to make the entrance to 2 St. Clair Canal, ran aground near the light-use. A man named Monaghan, employed on the dredging-tug at Alpena, was drowned Thursday.

The Detroit Free Press of yesterday says the through propeller lines are engaging in a contest at present, each striving to obtain the most passenger basiness. Considerable cutting of rates is being done, some advertising it openly.

For a round trip to Duluth and back \$40 is the regular fare, but the majority are now carrying for \$38, the Northern Transit Line being an exception. They are advertising the same trip, which includes board, for Duluth, at \$28, or \$10 less than the other lines.

The passenger business of this season is reported as being far better than that of last year, and, should fair weather continue, promises to equal the business of 1874.

ARE THE CHARTS CORRECT? CUTTING RATES.

ARE THE CHARTS CORRECT! ARE THE CHARTS CORRECT!
In view of the fact that the charts show sixty
feet of water where the steamer Cumperland
grounded on Isle Royal, Lake Superior, the quesdentis asked, has there been an uphcaval there of
late? It will be remembered that a steamer was
wrecked off the California coast recently at a point
where it was claimed there had been clear sailing
previously, the intimation being that the ocean bed
had risen, by earthquake or otherwise. Such
changes of surface sometimes occur, and the Isle
Boyal rock may have some connection with the
heavy fidal wave which swept the shores of Lake
superior early in the season.—Exchange.

Maniton, Lake Michigan. She also takes a sinke for the Standard Rocks Lighthouse, Lake Superi or, for which point she departed yesterday.

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 10.—Arrived—Prop.
Sparta, R. J. Hackett; schrs William McGregor

CONFLICTING REPORTS. Reports regarding the stimr Cumberland, which recently gent ashore on Isle Royale, Lake Superior, are very conflicting. One has it that she has been released, and now comes another that she has disappeared and gone to the bottom. She was or is valued at \$40,000, and was built in 1871 at Port Robinson for Perry & Co., of Toronto.

A NEW BARK.

Yesterday's Detroit Free Frees states that
Messrs. Linn & Craig, of Gibraltar, have sold the
bark commenced some eighteen months since to
parties in Chicago. She will be launched about
Oct. 15. Her capacity is 50, 800 bu.

MUSTY CORN. It was reported last evening that the corn being placed on board the schr I. N. Foster, at one of

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to 200 Pribune.
Milwaukee, Aug. 10.—Charter—Schr Minnie
Slauson, Buffalo, 22,500 bu wheat at 34c.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

Cricaco.—Capt. John Ray sails the schr Kearsarge now.... Montgomery Ward, of Detroit, has purchased the tug Ada Allen....Starr Dover, formerly the Haze, is un port.... Prop Commodore has brought up an immense quantity of merchandise for various wholesale houses here....Capt. R. P. Fitzgerald, of Milwaukee, was in the city yesterday.... About thirty vessels were on the lumber market during yesterday, but few remaining there long at any time.... There is some talk among the grain trimmers of raising their rates from \$1 per 1,000 bn to \$1.50, but so far as could be learned yesterday no concerted action looking toward that end has been taken.

OTHER PORTS.—Capf. William Brown has succeeded Capt. Boynton as Master of the stmr Dunlap.... Such a charter as this makes vessel-men smile: Prop Michigan, Bay City to Buffalo, at \$1.50.... The prop N. Mills and tow have arrived at \$1.50.... The prop N. Mills and tow have arrived at \$1.50.... The prop N. Mills and tow have arrived at the day City, fresh from a two weeks lay up at Vicksburg.... Robert W. Boa has sold a one half interest in the tag Pensaukee to William Baptister \$1,500.... A gold watch and chain lost in Princeton Harbor by an exernsionist a few days ago has been recovered by a Kingston diver.... Toronto carsmen amuse themselves by running across the bows of steamers entering and leaving port... The dredge Golliath, sunk at the Queen's Wharf. Toronto, has been raised, and will be pumped out, calked, and go to work again .... The schr Lillie Parsens, sunk two miles from Brockville, has slid off the rocks into the water, and is now lying partly on her side... Ten thousand dollars is said to be the price Thomas F. Murphy, of Cleveland, pald for the schr L. C. Woodraff. She was sold a few years ago for \$22,000.... On her last trip to Cape Vincent from Chicago, with corn, the schr American fell short 187 bu on a cargo of a little over 20,000 bu, and the Captain thinks the Chicago Weighmaster swindled him, says the Milwaukee Wisconsin...
Work on the

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last

for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRYALS—SERRY John Sherman, St. Joseph, excunsion: Corona, St. Joe, sundries; Chicago, Manifowoc, and Corona, Chicago, Chic stnir Alpena, Muskegen, 8 bris flour. 40 bris pork, 9 bris hama, and suncries; sehr Nellie Wilder, Barfalo, 23, 171 bu corn; sehr Telen Lieworth, Buffalo, 23, 171 bu corn; sehr Telcolor, Holland, 500 bu corn; prop Monomine, Green Bay, 230 bris pors, 6 bris apples, and swidries; prop Lawrence, Kingston, 12,000 bu corn, 400ris flour, and sundries for Cheboygan; sehr Gol. Elisworth, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn; sehr J. M. Hutchison, Buffalo, 66,000 bu corn; sehr E. J. MeVea, Buffalo, 19,451 bu corn.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

Monday, Aug. 29, the public schools of Evansmonday, Aug. 28, the public schools of Evans-ton will commence their fall term. Since the close of the last scholastic year, June 12, some important changes have occurred in the corps of eachers and the courses of study, especially in the High-School. Prof. O. E. Haven, who has done much in the last four years as Superintendent to bring up the grade and general done much in the last four years as Superintendent to bring up the grade and general character of the schools, will still have the management of them, taking personal charge of the High-School Department during the most of the time and giving the instruction in Latin and Greek. His first assistant of last year, Mr. Bradford, has resigned the office of teacher to take up that of student in theology. The post, however, promises to be very efficiently filled by a lady graduate of Asbury University, Miss Alice O. Allen, who has been the late Principal of the High-School at Plymouth, Ind., and bears the highest praises of her former instructors and late outrons. Miss Pisk will remain as the third High-School teacher, a post she filled last year to the public satisfaction. Prof. Haven has rearranged the courses of study, giving a full classical course of three years to such as intend following with a classical course in a university: a Latin scientific course of three years to those who wish it; and the purely English course for two years. But the most important change for the better is the leasing of Lyons Hall and its adjacent rooms for High-School quarters. The lease is expected to be closed the first of the week, or as soon as the agent reaches home. This will afford plenty of light, air, and a high ceiling for the health and comfort of students, with several good recitation rooms. The High School is expected to number about 120. In the grammar and primary departments the teachers of last year will hold the fort for the coming year.

the teachers of last year will hold the fort for the coming year.

The universal tramp and burglar pestilence having raged with vigor in Evanston for some time past, the inhabitants of the richest diggings have begun to band together for mutual protection. On Thursday evening, Messrs. Shuman, E. L. Brown, Ducat, Lvon, Taylor, Penfield, Miller, Raymond, and other residents of Forest avenue, south from Davis street, to Edwin Lee Brown's grounds, and east to the lake shore, met at the house of Mr. Lyon, put the Lieutenant-Governor in a chair, told burglarious stories for an hour to work up the feelings of the weak ones, then concluded by employing as night watenman for that region Mr. Bates at a stipend of \$50 per month, he to beat the bush for game from 9 o'clock at night till sunrise. He entered upon the work of reforming that neighborhood on that same night.

The rumor that Mr. J. H. Kedzie, who lately

of reforming that neighborhood on that same night.

The rumor that Mr. J. H. Kedzie, who lately resigned the office of Village Trustee, intended to carry his quarrel over the \$10,000 tax-levy for the lake infet pipe into the courts for adjustment, he pronounces to be without any foundation in fact; and he says that he does not know of any man who does intend to question its legality in that way. The opinion of the remaining members of the Village Board seems to be that they will not order an election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Kedzie, but let it go till the regular spring election.

ENGLEWOOD.

feet, of water where the steamer Cumberland prounded on Isle Boyal, Lake Superior, the question is asked, has there been an upheaval there of late? It will be remembered that a steamer was wrecked off the California coast recently at a point where it was claimed there had been clear sailing previously, the intimation being that the ocean bed had disen, by earthquake or otherwise. Such changes of surface sometimes occur, and the Isle Boyal rock may have some connection with the heavy stdai wave which swent the shores of Lake Boyal rock may have some connection with the heavy stdai wave which swent the shores of Lake Boyal rock may have some connection with the heavy stdai wave which swent the shores of Lake Boyal rock may have some connection with the Boyal rock may have some connection with the heavy stdai wave which swent the shores of Lake Boyal rock may have some connection with the heavy stdai wave which swent the shores of Lake Boyal rock may have some connection with the Boyal rock may have some connection with the heavy stdai wave which swent the shores of Lake Superior early in the season. Exchange.

The lighthouse supply star Warrington was at Petroit Thursday taking the standard of the Chair to confer with the Towa Board and report to a joint meeting of the Department what action the Trustees were willing to take in the matter. Carried. The Chair appointed the Marshal and Foreman of each company as such Comstitee. Considerable discussion was had as to the amount to be asked for, and the manner of discussion was had as to the amount to be asked for, and the manner of discussion was had as to the

vision among the men. It was finally decided that \$25 a year to each company was about the amount, to be divided by each company as it should decide. On motion of Dr. Cary, the meeting adjourned to meet next Friday evening at the same place to hear the report of the Committee.

mittee.

There will be another meeting of the Taxpayers' Association of the Town of Lake this morning at 10 o'clock at the office of W. D. Kerloot & Co., Washington street, to decide what action they will take it regard to the annual Appropriation bill, which will probably come up at the meeting of the Board of Trustees this alternoon.

noon.

The Committee who have been before the Board of Equalization have brought to the notice of the Board the fact that the Union Stock-Yards Company's books show a capital of \$2,000,000, paving a dividend of 10 per cent, and that they have only been assessed for \$76,000.

THE COURTS.

An Effort to Set Aside a Utah Divorce-Judgments, New Suits, Etc.
The Courts of Indiana have already decided that a Utah divorce is not valid in Indiana, and yesterday a bill was filed in the Circuit Court here to test the same question. The complain-ant is Mrs. Sarah C. D. Ross, and the defeudant is ant is Mrs. Sarah C. D. Ross, and the defeudant is her husband, Nathaniel Ross, a well-known business man in this city. They were married in Ponghkeepsie, N. Y., in October, 1858, and lived together until yesterday, when she was compelled to leave him and ask for separate maintenance. She says that for the last few months her husband has treated her with systematic and unencurable cruelty, in which his children by his former wife have also joined. She thinks his treatment was, partly it least, owing to the fact that he is a Spiritualist, and has been in the babit of visiting seauces and

She thinks his treatment was, partly it least, owing to the fact that he is a Spiritualist, and has been in the habit of visiting seances and other places of resort for Spiritualists and free-lovers. "Through his experiences in the dark circles of these peculiar meetings," she says, his affections have been alienated, and he now claims that she is not his affinity, and that a further continuance of their union will not be conductive to his spiritual growth. "He also possesses mesneric "lower, which he delights to exercise on his servant girls. On one occasion he was so successful as to put a servant girl to sleep for ten hours in the parlor, to the great hindrance of the kitchen work.

In June last he told her he was going to get a divorce in such a way that the curious public should not be aware of the fact, on the ground of "incompatibility," and asked her consent. She indignantly refused it, denying that she had ever given him cause for such a step, but consented to a separation if he would give her back her fortune. He, however, found the courts of Utah merciful, and, though she refused to accept service of any pascers in the case, he got a divorce on the lith of July last, which purported to be from the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah. He has since refused to recormize her as his wife, has insulted her in the presence of his children and servants, and ordered her out of the house. He also refused to pay her the \$6,000 he owed her, being the remainder of her fortune of \$12,000 she brought him, and she has been obliged to sue him. He is the principal member of the firm of George Ross & Co., wholesale grocers, at No. 39 River street, is worth \$100,000, and has an income of \$10,000 a year. In view of all these facts she asks that he may be compelled to support her in a manner becoming his condition in society and life.

A NEW WAY TO GET TITLE TO LAND.

John McAulay has been recently trying to

asks that he may be compelled to support her in a manner becoming his condition in society and life.

A NEW WAY TO GET TITLE TO LAND.

John McAulay has been recently trying to make a trade for some Wisconsin land, but he met a Tartar, and now finds it will cost a law-suit to get out of his difficulty. He savs that he owns a lot in Carpenter's Addition, five lots in Norwood Park, a note of S. C. Moore for \$1,000, and two notes of one Fargo for \$180 each. A short time ago he made an agreement with William B. Rogers to transfer these lots to him in exchange for certain dock property in Milwankee, with the improvements thereon. Rogers at the same time was endeavoring to exchange this property of complainant's for some lots in Jefferson owned by Alfred McCloud, and he therefore desired that complainant should coavey directly to McCloud and save expense. The parties accordingly met, a few days ago, to perfect arrangements, and complainant brought his decia, stready filled out in McCloud's name. Rogers, however, first wanted McCloud's name. Rogers, however, first wanted McCloud's property was clear, and in his own maine. McCloud seems to have decimed to do so, and immediately seized complainant's deeds to him and ran out of the office. He then took them to the Recorder's effice to have them recorded and thus throw a cloud on complainant's title. The latter therefore files a bill to prevent this, making McCloud and J. W. Brockway, the Recorder, defendants. He says that the deeds have not as yet been recorded, that they were obtained by fraud, without consideration, and that if they are recorded they will create a serious cloud on his title. In consideration whereof he asks for a decree to prevent this damage. An injunction was granted by Judge Farwell under a bond for \$250. vent this damage. An injunction was by Judge Farwell under a bond for \$250

by Judge Farwell under a bond for \$250.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Mutual Benefit Life-Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., filed a bill yesterday against Obadiah and A. Amelia Jackson. H. A. Kohn, J. A. Kohn, D. A. Kohn, Edward Baggott, David Vernon, Janet Smith, E. F. Hollister, N. H. Walworth, Receiver of the City National Bank, F. K. Orvis, J. L. Orvis, Christopher Breneman, H. L. De-Clercq, August Swarth, Ernest Swarth, Tolman Wheeler, Charles Mears, Jonathan Slade, T. S. Humphreyville, H. F. Waite, C. C. Clarke, the Commercial National Bank, the Fox River Man-Humphrevville, H. F. Watte, C. C. Clarke, the Commercial National Bank, the Fox River Manufacturing Company, Julius Kohn, S. H. Gorham, L. C. Grover, and Nehemiah Perry, to forcelose a mortgage for \$3,500 on Lots 51, 52, 53, and 54, fn C. R. Field's Subdivision of Block 8, in the Subdivision by the City of Chicago of

53, and 54, in C. R. Field's Subdivision of Block 8, in the Subdivision by the City of Chicago of Sec. 19, 39, 14.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company began a suit yesterday for \$2,000 against William J. Maskell.

Azro Patterson sued Peter Erickson for \$1,000. \$1,000.
George H. Johnson & Co. brought suit for \$2,000 against B. E. Gallup and Charles Hitchcock.

E. L. Hamilton commenced a suit by attachment against Ellsworth B. Maltby to recover \$5,700.28.

## Against Ellsworth B. Mattoy to recover \$5,700.28.

CIRCUIT COURT.

M. W. Corrigan and others sued Lucas West and Archibald Cobban for \$1,000.

Gregory, Cooley & Co. began a suit to recover \$2,500 of Joseph Sherwin.

Heman Baldwin filed a bill against Frank and Caroline Riddle and others to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,407 on two acres off the south end of the E. ½ of the N. E. ½ of the S. W. ½ of Sec. 35, 38, 14.

the S. W. 1/2 of Sec. 35, 38, 14.
COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Johann Meyer, letters were granted to Johanna Meyer, under bond for \$6,400.

In the estate of Fredolm Meyer letters were issued to John Meier, under bond for \$4,300.

In the estate of Abraham Hirschfeld letters were granted to Bertha Hirschfeld, under bond for \$12,400.

CRIM:NAL COURT.

William Devlin was found guilty of larceny from his father, the parent appearing against him, and he was given three years at the Reform Alice Sennett pleaded guilty to larceny and

Alice Sennett pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded.
Eugene Dougherty and John Smith pleaded guilty to larceny and were remanded.
Joseph Wail was found guilty of larceny and given one year in the Penitentiary.
Walliam Finnigan and William Donovan were tried for larceny. The former was found guilty and given one year in the Penitentiary, and the latter was sequitted.

Superior Court-Convessions-Wallace R. Condit vs. Marin B. Cleveland, \$949.23. Cir. utr Court-Convessions-First National lank vs. John O. Osborne, \$178.15.

A Fatal Fly.

Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter to Philosolphia Telegraph.

The French papers are devoting some portions of their scientific record just now to a terrible epidemic which has broken out at the French of their scientific record just now to a terrible epidemic which has broken out at the French penal settlement of Noumen, in New Caledonia. A number of cattle having been attacked with epidemic fever, under its influence rushed into the forest, where they perished entangled amid the interlacing vines and close tree trunks. The flies that fed on the flesh of these poor creatures returned to the settlements, where their bite has proved invariably fatal to human beings and animals alike. The sting is said at first to cause no inconvenience, but a small pustule soon forms, filled with a brownish watery fluid, which speedily assumes the form of a hard indamed swelling, accompanied by intolerable itching and intense darting pains. Death usually ensues in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after the appearance of the pustule. Every remedy possible has been tried, including applications of caustic and cauterization by red-hot frons, but in vain. The deaths from this source afready numbered over sixty on the receipt of this last report, the evil being aggravated by the exceedingly fifthy condition of the alaughter-houses around Noumea, the refuse portions of the animals killed there being left to decay unheeded. A prominent pork-but her of the town, to whom remonstrance had frequently and vainly been addressed respecting the unclean condition of his shtighter-pen, was overtaken by a swift and dreadful retribution; he was stung by a flesh-fly from his own gerbage heaps, while at work, and died in twenty-four hours. This dreadful mode of death is not anknown in France, though it has hitherto occurred in leolated cases only. For instance, the widow of M. Lafitte, the great wine grown, was everal year.

THE DENTISTS.

Conclusion of Their Deliberations Stand-lug Committees Selected A Banquet. The fourth and last, day of the seventeenth annual session of the American Dental Associa-tion opened at 9:80 yesterday morning. Some miscellaneous business, unimportant to the public outside the Association, was trans-

The following were elected honorary member of the Association: J. Smith Turner, M. R. C. S., London; Mordamt Stevens, M. D. D. S., M. R. C., Paris; Charles S. Tomes, M. A., M. R. C. S., London; John Tomes, M. R. C. S., M. R. S., London; E. Mosgitol, M. D., Paris; and Prof. Wedl, Vienna.

THE TRESAURER.

Dr. Taft, of Cincinnati, consumed considerable time in taking exceptions to a clause in a newspaper's report of yesterday, and abusing the reporter who had dared to call the Treasurer of the Association a "watch-dog," and presumed to publish the fact that he had a gruff

voice.

Then Dr. Atkinson, of New York, who had something to say upon every subject which was brought up, and whose abruptness had been felt by several members of the Association before, jumped up, flourished his arm over his head, and endeavored to draw tears to the eyes of the assembly by reciting the scenes of consternation, distress, and despair which must inevitably ensue when the lacerating article was perused by the "beloved Treasurer's loved ones at home." As for the before-mentioned beloved, he was brave and public-spirited; he cared not for himself, but it was an insult to the Association.

Dr. Alport, of Chicago, offered the following resolution, which, after some little discussion, was adopted:

Associed, That this Association fully indorses the action of its Treasurer, W. H. Goddard, in exacting dues in full of all members before they are allowed to take part in the proceedings, and, in so doing, he is only carrying out the law.

Dr. Corydon Palmer, of New York, submitted a short paper, or rather lecture, on "Operative Destristry," which he illustrated by figures and diagrams upon a blackboard.

This called out an interesting discussion from the members of the Convention,—Drs. Hall, of St. Louis; Waters, of Boston; Prof. Taff, of Cincinnati; George Thomas, of Detroit; and McDonald, of Pennsylvania. A letter upon the subject of transplanting, from Dr. W. N. Morrison, of St. Louis, was read by the Secretary. The subject was then resumed by Dr. Barker, of Phinadelphia; Dr. Rawls, of Kentucky; Dr. Ingersoll, of Iowa; Dr. Alport, of Chicago; and Dr. Allen.

The regular order of business was then taken up, being a report from the Committee on Mechanical Dentistry, which was entirely without interest to the public.

Next came the subject of Education, with a report from Dr. Thomas Philebrown, of Portland, Me., and Dr. J. N. Crouse, of Chicago; after which the Convention adjourned to half-past 2-p. m.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention reassembled at the appointed hour. Then Dr. Atkinson, of New York, who had

which the Convention adjourned to half-past 2 p. m.

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Dr. Shepard, of Boston, Chairman of the Executive Committee, offered resolutions of thanks to the proprietors of the Grand Pacific for their kindness to the assembly in furnishing an assembly-room and stationery free of cost, which, of course, were unanimously adopted.

Dr. Cushing, of Chicago, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported the following as the

Nominating Committees reported the following as the STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE ENSUING TEAR: Physiology—M. S. Dran, C. W. Spanlding, J. H. McQuillen.
Pathology—G. R. Thomas, W. H. Atkinson, D. C. Hawkhurst.
Histology and Microscopy—G. V. Block, G. F. Waters, C. N. Pierce.
Chemistry—F. L. Buckingham, L. G. Noel, W. A. Bronson.
Therapeutics—F. M. Odell, L. C. Ingersoll, C.C. Chittenden.
Operative Dentistry—H. A. Smith, L. D. Sbepard, M. H. Webb.
Mcchanical Dentistry—A. L. Northrup, H. H. Keith, W. M. Morrison.
Estucation—J. N. Crouse, Thomas Fillebrown, G. J. Fredericks. G. J. Fredericks.

Literature—C. D. Cook, A. H. Brockway, W. H. Morran.
Eiology—G. T. Barker, D. W. Clancy, J. Frank
Marriner.
Price Essays—H. Judd. W. W. Alport, C. S.
Stockton.

The report was unanimously adopted.
Dr. A. H. Brockway, of Brocklyn, Chairman of the Committee on Appliances, read an interesting report on the introduction of modern

of the Committee on Appliances, read at interesting report on the introduction of modern
inventions in the practice of dentistry, which
paper was adopted.

Discussion upon the papers of Dr. Fillebrown and Dr. Crouse, read in the foreacon
session, was declared in order, and was taken
part in by Drs. Atkinson, of New York; Spaulding, of St. Louis; Prof. Barker, of Philadelphia;
Judd, of Missouri; Black, of Illinois; Hosman,
of Cincinnati; McQuillen, of Philadelphia; Ingersoil, of Iowa; Shepard, of Boston; Fillebrown, of Portland, Me., and others.

About this time there arose

A CLOUD OF WAR
upon the horizon. Dr. Fillebrown cast reflections
upon the horizon. Dr. Fillebrown cast reflections
upon the youth of a certain Professor in a
dental college, and Prof. Barker looked around
for a club. Then it was announced that the
ladies' ordinary would have to be vacated, and
the belligerents made a stampode for the clubroom below, where they had it out. More papers were read, and more discussion followed.
An installation of the officers elected was celebrated, and then came the final adjournment of
the American Dental Association Convention,
and the labors of its members were at an end for
a year.

a year.

Last evening the American Dental Association was tendered a complimentary banquet by the members of the Chicago Association, in the ladies' ordinary of the Grand Pacific. The banquet-hall was fitted up elegantly, as the managers of the Grand Pacific well know how to do. The room was filled with small tables, while a long general table. or series of tables, extended along one side. Each table was provided with a tasty bonouet of rare flowers, which lent their fragrance to increase the charms of the occasion. Hand & Frieberg's band was located in a room adjoining.

of the occasion. Hand & Frieberg's band was located in a room adjoining.

Tables were laid for nearly 200 guests, and many were seen there last evening who were not on deek during the day.

Dr. Cushing, President of the Chicago Dental Association, acted as host, and before the toasts were started he addressed the assembled guests in a neat little speech, in which he extended a cordial welcome to the strangers. He said the first toast of the evening should be "Our Guests," and he called upon Dr. Dean, of Chicago, to respond.

first toast of the evening should be "Our Guests," and he called upon Dr. Dean, of Chicago, to respond.

Dr. Dean made a speech in which he caused considerable merriment by repeating a statement which he claimed had been made to him by John B. Drake, the proprietor of the hotel, that he "had never seen people so hungry before, and, if they kept on cating, he should be obliged to send out for some corned beef." The speaker was proud to have the distinguished members of the American Dental Association with them in Chicago.

"The Older Men of the Profession" was responded to by Dr. Alport, of Chicago, who went for Dr. Dean, the last speaker, in a humorous style. He could safely say that he had not seen such a fine array of human beings as visitors in Chicago for manya day.

The other toasts were: "Education, the Cornerstone of Our Profession," responded to by Prof. McQuillen, of Philadelphia; "Literature," responded to by Dr. Tatt, of Cincinnati; "Inspiration the Divine Influence which Guides Us to Success," responded to by Dr. Atkinson, of New York; "Science," responded to by Dr. Homer Judd, of St. Louis; "Way Down East," responded to by Dr. Shepard, of Boston; "The Old and the New," responded to by Dr. Rhemwinsle, the newly-elected President of the National Association; "Our Profession," responded to by Dr. Rawls, of Kentucky; and "Our Brethren of the Medical Profession," responded to by Dr. Rawls, of Kentucky; and "Our Brethren of the Medical Profession," responded to by Dr. Rawls, of Kentucky; and "Our Brethren of the Medical Profession," responded to by Dr. Rawls, of Kentucky; and "Our Brethren of the Medical Profession," responded to by Dr. Rayls, of Kentucky; and "Our Brethren of the Medical Profession," responded to the tune of "Auid Lang Syne."

Non-Explosive.

Burilagion Hawkeye.

The other night a woman out on South Hill was sewing in her room, when she was somewhat annoyed to see the apartment suddenly fill with non-explosive kerosene oil. She felt that she had occasion to go out into the sir, and, as the evening was cool, she wrapped a window sash around her delicate form and strolled through the front fence, casually remarking to a neighbor who was passing, "Fire." The remark attracted his attention, and in the course of the evening he repeated it to several of his neighbors and acquaintances, and their curtosity

led them to visit the woman's house and pour 8,933 gallons of water on the best carpets and lumiture. The palace is now filuminated nightly with tallow candles.

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The temperature yesterday, as observed by lanasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIB-NE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 60 degrees; 10 a. s., 75; 12 m., 77; 3 p. m., 79; 7 p. m., 76. arometer at 8 s. m., 29.93; 7 p. m., 29.93.

The contracts for the granite work on the bouglas monument, which includes all above the pedestal except the statuary work, were gred yesterday by the Hinsdale-Doyle Comany, and work will begin at once from Mr.

Voik's working plans.

It had been the intention of the West Park Commissioners to formally open Douglas Park to-day, but owing to the fact that some little improvements have not yet been completed,—that the gravel newly strewn on the walks has not been rolled, etc.,—the celebration has been posteponed for a couple of weeks, and will take place on the 25th.

place on the 25th.

The members of Company "L" the new company of the First Regiment I. N. G., met at the armory on Lake street last night to perfect their organization. Mr. T. A. Norris presided and Mr. J. D. Waller acted as Secretary. Several names were added to the nuster-roll, swelling the list of nembers to about thirty. Mr. Waller, the secretary, was chosen temporary First Sergeant, and it was decided that the first drill—the "setip" drill—should be had Tuesday at 8 p. m. All the members of the company are expected to be present, and the company would gladly release all recruits.

The grand fifteen days' excursion around the ikes on the John Sherman, sad to say, has silen through, and the "innocents" will not o abroad on the vastv deep, and no "diamond dition" will tell the tale. The story of the aliure may be summed up in a few words. Up o Thursday last, the requisite number of promises to go had been obtained. Yesterday and he day before the "promisers" had been increiewed, and requested to plank down their \$50 ach for tickets. About thirty-five equivocated, and the managers,—Messrs. Turner and Savage,—rather than take the risk of having to pay everal hundred dollars each, concluded to the total of the three three

The Palmer House office was the scene of a little excitement yesterday afternoon, occasioned by the discovery of a "beat," who, as near as can be ascertained, has lived high for about a week at Mr. Palmer's expense. The name of the individual is suppressed for various reasons. That under which he registered was probably fictitious if the individual follow-districtly the custom of his craft. He was dispoyered in his discripts about the hour of the 5 ed strictly the custom of his craft. He was discovered in his disguise about the hour of the 50 clock dinner. Chief-Clerk Hipple invited him to a seat in the conservatory behind the office and there deprived him of coat, vest, hat, and shoes. Then he assigned him to a standing position near one of the pillars and placed a guard over him, so that the guests might be impressed and all loaters "on the beat" might take warning. The prisoner bore the torture with astonishing good grace, and at last gave the sign of a Mason in distress. It did not help him any, at least not right way, but he was shortly afterward relieved and allowed to depart. The spectacle was not at all pleasing, and many of the guests of the house objected to the treatment to which the man was subjected. It might be suggested that rather than afflict the guests with the sight of a man in great mental agony, the beat should be either arrested and legally dealt with, or led into a convenient alley and kicked beyond hope of recovery.

recovery.

MIGH-PRICED ARMS.

During the late labor troubles the city ansortice found themselves compelled to purase certain arms and ammunition for the use volunteer cavalry, which did very excellent rvice. It so happens that in this city there is depot where condemned Government goods e sold, run by a person who buys up old ordunce, guns, pistols, revolvers, etc., at very low price and disposes of em at remarkably high prices. The win its equipment of cavalry doccasion to go to this person for sabres, and so purchased an old cannon or two. The bres were nid and rusty, and had been bought New York at a cost ranging all the way from to 30 cents each. The bill for these was prented to the Council a few days ago, and is win the hands of the Finance Committee, ne old sabres are charged up to the city at the way rate as new and good ones about \$5 \text{ each} in the hands of the Finance Committee, old sabres are charged up to the city at the ce rate as new and good ones, about \$5 each, old cannons are charged for at the rate of leach, a most outrageous price. The value the pieces are actually about \$8 and \$25 would be a most agreement of the whole bill aggregated to \$1,400, and the Committee referred it to t. Riley, United States Ordnance Officer, in city, who is pretty well posted in these mat-

capt. Riley. United States Ordnance Officer, in this city, who is pretty well posted in these matters. He has no sympathy with those who have a desire to gouge the public. The actual value of the goods sold to the city is not over \$100, and \$250 would probably be extravagant compensation. The selier also has an arbitrator, and between him and Capt. Riley it is hoped a dair settlement may be made. What the result will be, however, no one as yet seems to know. Should the arbitrators fail to arec, the bill, when it comes before the Council, is likely to receive a lively scaling.

THE LIGHT CAYALRY.

The Chicago Light Cayalry held a meeting last evening in Turner Hall, corner of Van Buren and Clark streets, for the purpose of considering their financial situation and the matter of an armory. Capt. D. Welter presided. The company has been thoroughly reorganized, and now numbers forty-three enlisted men. The men have weeded out all their objectionable associates and now propose to make this a crack corps. All those who were too cowardly to participate in aiding to put down the late riots have been ignominionsly expelled, and none but good soldiers fill the ranks. The men think it decadedly unjust that they should be compelled to pay \$5 per night for drill-room, and think that the city should furnish them an armory, since they are regularly organized under the Militia law of the State. Their equipments and uniforms are not all paid for, and they think that they are regularly organized under the Militia law of the State. Their equipments and uni-forms are not all paid for, and they think that while assistance is going around for the First and Second Regiments they should not be wholly ignored. They perform-ed excellent patrol duty in the lumber district every night for over a week, and a light-cavalry company is a very necessary lumber district every night for over a week, and a light-cavalry company is a very necessary part of the State militia. Capt. Welter is an old veteran, who served during the late War, and was a prisoner at Charleston and Libby for a considerable period. The company is well drilled in both cavalry and infantry tactics.

drilled in both cavalry and infantry tactics.

CONTING THE MONEY.

The officials in the Chicago Sub-Treasury were busily engaged yesterday in the transfer of the funds of the office from the retiring Treasurer, George S. Bangs, to his successor, Rank Gilbert. On benalf of the Government there were present Mr. A. N. Wyman, Assistant Treasurer at Washington, and Mr. C. W. Gardner, from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Bangs was represented by the Cashier of the Sub-Treasury, Mr. W. H. Miller, and Mr. Gilbert was assisted by ex-Sheriff Bradley, who will act as Cashier under him, and Mr. T. P. Tallman, Cashier of the Traders' National Bank.

T. P. Tallman, Cashier of the Traders' National Bank.

In order to comply with the regulations it is ne-sessary that all bonds, vouchers, and coupons shall be inventoried, and the money on hand counted. As the total coin and currency in the office vesterday morning was close on \$5,000,000, this is necessarily an operation of considerable magnitude. As far as the greenbacks and National Bank notes are concerned, there is not a great deal trouble, the bulk of the bills being or large denominations, but the coin causes the greatest trouble. Up to last night the bills, gold, and silver had been counted and verified, and today will be devoted to comparing the bonds and coupons with the Cashier's accounts, and to counting about \$2,000 worth of nickies and copper coins. Much of the silver coin being newly minted and in the original Treasury backages, it was sufficient to weigh these, but all abraded coin will have to be gone over by the clerks. On the completion of the count Mr. Wyman will certify to its correctness, and the new Treasurer will then receipt for the amount and assume his duties.

The impetus given to the interests of art and decorative manufactures by the Centennial Exhibition finds an early response in the publication of one of the most sumptuously-illustrated

The impetus given to the interests of art and decorative manufactures by the Centennial Exhibition finds an early response in the publication of one of the most sumptuously-illustrated ooks ever printed in this country,—a work that is worthy a place by the side of the Soydell. Bible or Shakspeare. Messrs. Clay, Cosack & Co., of Buffallo, are now engaged in publishing in numbers—the volume to ecompleted in twenty-five—"The Treasares of art, Industry, and Manufacture, Represented in the American Centennial Exhibition." In diensions it is a noble work, being an imperial olio, measuring fourteen by twenty inches. Jack number contains two exquisitely colored chromos, representing with photographic number contains two exquisitely col-chromos, representing with photographic racy in detail, and absolute reproduction in and color, works of art either in sculpture, ery, or carving, which were the best of their is to the exhibit of the various nations. On

position will be honored by at least one illustration. To each picture is given two pages of letter-press description in English and French, thus rendering it available to the lowers of art in all nations. The "Century Vase," Barcaglia's statue, "Love Blinds," the Belgian pulpit, the eccentric combinations of form and color in the Palissy statuettes, the brilliant colors of Bohemian glassware, the barbaric richness of Chinese pottery, the grace and beauty of finish of French and German ceramics, and other works, are reproduced with wonderful fidelity. Except in those of an architectural nature, the lines are soft and easy; and the tints and shadows imperceptibly glide into and are lost in each other with all the delicacy of the manner of the best masters of color. Gen. C. B. Norton, who was at the head of the press department of the Exposition, has the editorial charge of the work, and its success so far demonstrates that it has been with bim, as well as the publishers and printers, a genuine labor of love. Maj. John M. Farquinar, the Commissioner for the Northwest, is taking subscriptions for the work at No. 99 Madison street.

A man turned his face toward the Clerk of the West Side Police-Court yesterday morning, and in response to the inquiry of the mechanical clerk as to his guilt or innocence as a vagrant, he simply shook his head, meaning by the automaton movement that he was innocent. The officer said he had found him lurking about the street, and justice waited patiently for the man to disprove it. He never attempted to do so, and the usual fine and thirty days were placed opposite his name. He was passed back into the "bull-pen," and when the bour came for him to be transported he was found with his face turned toward the old, scribbled-over wail, which, if it had chosen to speak, might have told a strange story and a more bitter one than the Bridge of Sighs. Somebody offered to pay his fine, and it was accepted. The bailiff gave the man a drink of water, and he went away.

On the corner of Merldian st

tached to human hearts.

This sun-stained remnant said in its childish way, "Come and go with me," and the man with the strange face, almost like a woman's, followed the tatters until they led him through a doorway, into a hovel, where was the same old picture which any may see if they care to step aside from the sunshine into the shadows—a woman in stckness. If a man had looked clearly upon the scene he would have seen this woman take the hand of the man as the child had done and hold it to her thin lips. He would have seen the strange face of the man, almost womanly still, bowed upon a pillow of rags. Such scenes have been given before in detail.

The faces of people change when left out under the pittless touch or trouble. These faces had changed. But the heart never gives up its dead.

dead.

This man had gone down the grades of idleness until he had no claim on the world. The wornan had plunged into sin and shame until nothing was left her to cling to except the bundle of rags which seemed to be chasing her into desert rules.

bundle of rags which seemed to be chasing ner into deeper misery.

She said she had driven him away one night, under a starless sky, from her home. He said he had violated his promise to be a good husband to her, and steeped himself in intoxication. She had gone one way and he had gone another. By mutual agreement they resolved never to cross cach other's paths again. And they began to journey in opposite directions from the peaceful little hamlet where they had grown up, learned to love, and pighted their troth one to another in the village church.

The man nursed her for awhile, and then held the child in his arms and kissed it. Then he arose, and, telling the woman-that he had not forgotten his promise never to trouble her again, went away.

gain, went away.

The head in matted hair and the form in rags

The head in matted hair and the form in rags put its face out of the window, but the man had gone. The woman turned her thin face to the rat-eaten wall, pulled her long hair over her bare shoulders, and moaned, while the child chased a butterfly that dashed across a sunbeam.

HOTEL AERIVALS.

Pulmer House—D. C. List, Albany; H. C. Hart, Adrian; M. R. Clark, Detroit; W. A. Herron, Peoria; F. D. Steek, New York; B. S. Woodworth, Fort Wayne; H. E. Hucens, Springfield; the Hon. David Wilbur, Milford; Dr. S. G. Bowing, Fulton, O.; the Hon: H. Rublee, Madison; H. C. Stairr, Kansas City; H. G. Wisler, Prescott, Canada; T. Block, Cincinnati; J. O. Brill, Philadelphis. W. H. Hulett, Little Rock; C. H. Long; Jr., and F. C. Fogg, Boston; A. Ewing, New Orleans....Grand Pacific—S. W. Devries, Pirmouth, O.; A. J. Preston, Davenport; Rush Clark, Iowa City; Cr A. Clark, Cedar Rapids; John W. Bunn. Springfield; Nell McLean and D. A. Flack, Toronto; D. W. Smith, Bates; Charles L. Brown, Berlin; E. D. Hurlburt, Grand Rapids; Daniel Morse, Detroit; J. Hernandez, New Orleans; John Sherlock and J. Wayne Neff., Cincinnati....Tremont House—Alexander B. Davidson, New York; A. Bedford, Boston; W. H. Hassecome, LaCrosse; James 

THE LOT-OWNERS
of Rosehill Cemetery were to have held a meeting at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing three Trustees to take charge of the permanent-improvement fund, and also to fill vacancies existing on the Board of Consultation. At five minutes before the hour mentioned just five lot-owners were present, which showed that the majority were but little interested in their own affairs. However, a little later the crowd had increased to about dozen, a portion of whom were a part of the Board of Managers. At twenty-five minutes to 5 o'clock the meet-

ing was called to order, and Mr. Orrington Lunt chosen to preside, and Mr. A. T. Sherman se-

lected as Secretary.

The Chairman read the call for the meeting, as printed in an evening paper. By this time quite a number of lot-owners had presented

quite a number of lot-owners had presented themselves, including the Hon. C. B. Farwell, P. S. Peterson, Judge Van H. Higgins, and Dr. N. P. Banks.

The Chair stated that the vacancies on the Board of Consultation should be filled. It had never done anything, but it was its duty to consider all such troubles as had arisen lately. The following new members of the Board were elected viva voce: Judge John G. Rogers, Norman T. Gassette, Marvin H. Hughitt, Harvey M. Thompson, Orrington Lunt, C. B. Farwell.

Norman T. Gassette, Marvin H. Hughitt, Harvey M. Thompson, Orrington Lunt, C. B. Farwell.

The old members of the Board are B. W. Raymond, James H. Reese, E. K. Rogers, George Schneider, W. M. Turner, Charles G. Hammond, Charles V. Dyer, John Evans, L. B. Taft, George H. Deihl, Levi D. Boone, and A. T. Sherman. The full Board numbers eighteen members.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary to notify all the old members of their official irelation to the corporation, and notify the new members of their election.

THE ELECTION OF TRUSTEES
to take charge of the permanent-improvement fund was next gone into. The Chair read the amendments to the Company's charter adopted in 1863, which provided for this safety fund, published several weeks ago in the columns of The Tribune. This amendment provides that 10 per cent of the amount received for lots sold shall create this permanent fund. This has accumulated up to this time to about \$20,000, which is to be invested in some kind of safe and permanent securities. The amount of the fund is limited to \$100,000. The Trustees hold their office for two, four, and six years, respectively, or until their successors are appointed. The question of electing Trustees consumed some time.

Mr. Farwell wanted to know if nominations were in order.

Mr. Snydacker thought that the old Board of Trustees should call the meeting, so that the election might be legal.

Judge Rogers explained very plainly the legal question involved, and showed that the meeting was legal under the charter.

Messars. Orrington Lunt, C. B. Farwell, and H. F. Lewis were unanimonaly elected the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Sherman offered the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Consultation be requested to look after the interests of the lot-owners, and see that the promised improvements made

Mr. Sherman offered the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Consultation be requested to look after the interests of the lot-owners, and see that the promised provements made to the Committee be promptly carried out.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Botsford offered the following:

Resolved, That the Trustees, or

matter of this fund with the Company, and make a settlement up to July 1, 1877. Mr. E. B. Sherman offered the following as a

BIT. B. B. Guerman untered the solutions as substitute:

Resolved. That the Board of Trustees now elected be directed to examine into the matter of the fund provided by the charter of 1803, and see what adjustment of the trust fund may be made, and upon what terms, and to report the result at a meeting to be called by the Trustees within thirty days from this date.

Mr. Lunt explained what the Lot-owners' Committee had done, as previously fully reported in The Tribune. The substitute of Mr. Sherman was then adopted.

Mr. E. B. Sherman brought up the matter of not allowing the lot-owners to take care of their own lots and employing their own gardener. It was shown that this had been changed. The meeting then adjourned.

MICHIGAN AVENUE. PROPOSITION TO TURN IT OVER TO THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Council on the 28th of

Committee:

WHEREAS, In the days of Chicago's most extraordinary prosperity it was thought profitable and wise to map out and locate, at great distances from the centre or even the limits of the city, large tracts and territories of land bought and contracted for at extravagant and fabulous rates, for the purpose of parks: and

WHEREAS, The people are excessively taxed for this particular improvement, and the money is being continually expended by the Park Commissioners for the beautifying and improving of these parks at so great a distance from, and inaccessible to, the mass of the population; therefore,

Resolved, That for the South Division the avenue known as Michigan avenue, from the north line of Mioneo street to the south line of Thirty-fifth street, from the west line of Michigan avenue

At the meeting on the 6th of August the Ju-diciary Committee made the following adverse report, which was concurred in: Your Committee are informed that the legal ad visers of the Park Commissioners have advised that there is no anthority of law for the acceptance of the street by the Park Board, and that the Comthe street by the Park Board, and that the Commissioners have decided to act upon the opinion of their counsel and decline to accept it. There is, therefore, no propriety in further considering the improvement of Michigan avenue in connection with the Commissioners of the South Park. Your Committee, however, are of opinion that it is exceedingly desirable that Michigan avenue, or some other street leading to the South Park, should be immediately piaced in proper condition for driving, and they have no hesitation in reporting that there is now no street which is in such-condition. Your Committee are informed that there is a general desire on the part of the owners and they have no hesitation in reporting that there is now no street which is in such-condition. Your Committee are informed that there is a general desire on the part of the owners of property fronting on Michigan avenue to put that street in proper condition, but that they desire to do so only on condition that heavily-loaded teams and omnibuses shall be excluded from the street. There is no impropriety in this exclusion, but there is great doubt of the power of the Council to effect it. They have been furnished, and herewith submit, the opinion of the Assistant Corporation Counsel to the effect that an ordinance providing for such exclusion would be invalid. But your Committee believe that it is possible to frame an ordinance regulating the width of tires, and providing other similar regulations, which will have the effect to prevent injury to the street by loaded teams, and perhaps to exclude them altogether. Your Committee therefore recommend that the Law Department of the cury of requested to draw up and submit to the Council two ordinances,—one providing for the immediate improvement of Michigan avenue from Monroe street to Thirty-fifth street, and of Thirty-fifth street from Michigan avenue to Grand boulevard, by special assessment upon the property cenefied; that the improvement be made with the best gravel attainable, with good concrete foundations, so that the street may be as nearly as possible in the same condition as the best roadways in the Park; and a second ordinance regulating as far as possible the use of the street by loaded teams and omnibuses in the mauner abave indicated.

GEN. SCHENCK.

HIS VISIT TO CHICAGO. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, ex-Minister to England, and the author of a very exhaustive work on Poker, is spending a few days in the city and stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Last night a TRIBUNE reporter endeavored to extort an interview from him, when the followng conversation took place:
"General," said the newspaper-man, "I am a

"Yes? Well, I have no opinion to give. I have spent thirty-five years in public life, and I have been a fool long enough. I have retired. I am now serving another constituency—Robert C. Schenck and family."

now serving another constituency—Robert C. Schenck and family."

"An appreciative constituency, I suppose?" said the reporter.

"Yes sir, very," replied Mr. Schenck.

"You have some opinion on the state of affairs at the present time, lecrtainly,—Senator Blaine, Gall Hamilton, the strike, Civil-Service reform, and so on?"

"Go out there, where they are talking politics. Still well and a lot of gentlemen are there."

"But their opinions are not what we want. What do you think of Civil-Service reform?"

"I think the Millennium will come when politics can be run without money, and when elections can be held without tickets, and voters will come to the polls without being brought. Then the machine politicians will not brought. Then the machine politicians will not

what do you think of the future?"
"I am no prophet."
"You are no profit to me, that's certain."
"A very fair pun, but you see I have nothing to say. I am not in public lite. I am here for a few days to attend to my own business, and, if you say anything about me, I wish you'd say that."

that."
"But, General, you have views?"
"I am not in public life. When I was in public life I always told the newspaper men that, when I had important facts to communicate, I would do so through the proper channels. My personal matters I always kept to myself."
"These are just the matters the public are interested in." interested in."
"I know it. Nothing is sacred from the "I know it. Nothing is sacred from the newspapers nowadays."
"Even the gods of the household are not respected," interrupted the reporter.
"That's so. I have no views to give."
"Good night," said the reporter.
"Be amiable," responded the General, and then the reporter pocketed his pencil and departed.

INSURANCE.

THE PROTECTION LIFE. The affairs of the Projection Life-Insurar Company are apparently very tar from being closed up, and they bid fair to supply to a very asiderable extent the usual dearth of news in the summer months. During its life the Company furnished subject for numerous "items" and "paragraphs," or occasionally a "couple of stickfuls," but the history of its death will occupy columns. The trouble broke out in a new way yesterday, and to-day still another phase will be shown. As is well known, Dr. William O. Osgood, a few months ago, recovphase will be shown. As is well known, Dr. William O. Osgood, a few months ago, recovered a judgment for \$8,000 against the Company, being for the value of certain of its stock he owned. An execution was issued and levy made on all the Company's property, real and personal, and a custodian placed in charge of the office. Subsequently an appeal was taken, but no supersedeas was obtained. Aur. 8 Mr. E. D. Cooke, the Reciver appointed for the Company by Judge Williams, took possession of the Company's office, and as he claims, without any opposition from the custodian, and without even finding one there. Now alises a duplex trouble. Messrs. Hardy & Windis and C. W. Constantine take the position that the Sheriff has been derelict in his duty in not keeping possession of the Company's office, and yesterday they commenced an action in debt against mm and his-bondsmen, W. F. Coolbaugh, David', Kreigh, Cornelius Price, J. V. LeMoyne, C. H. McCormick, and B. P. Hutchinson, to recover the amount of the judgment, on the ground that it was through the Sheriff's fault Osgood lost his lien. On the other hand, the Sheriff's subordinate, after the Receiver took possession, came in and claimed be had charge of the office under his levy. Mr. Cooke therefore will this morning ask Judge Williams for a rule on the Sheriff to remove the custodian. In either case Mr. Kern seems to be in difficulty. A number of affidavits will be flied, and, unless a continuance be granted, it is not unlikely there will be a lively time this morning.

not unlikely there will be a lively time this morning.

Mr. Leonard Swett yesterday withdrew from the files of the Criminal Court, with the consent of the attorneys for the detendants, the affidavits which accompanied the bill recently filed against the Protection Life. The alleged reason for this was that the papers would be safer on the South Side than at the County Building.

Building.

THE ATLAS.

The Directors of the Atlas Fire Insurance Company of Hartford have decided to wind up the business of the Company on account of impairment of the capital stock. The action of the Directors has caused some excitement, as the Company has always been considered first-class, and was doing a good business. The policy-holders will lose nothing, as arrangements are now being perfected to reinsure the business, the capital left being more than sufficient for this purpose. The only losers will be the stockholders. The capital stock of the Company is \$200,000, and the gross assets \$400,000. The liabilities are \$434,000, leaving a deficit of only \$34,000. The principal cause of the failure

of the Company is the present demora condition of insurance business, low rates, condition of insurance business, low rates, and the depreciation in values. If the present star-nation in the insurance business continues much longer, many companies now classed A I will have to follow in the wake of the Atlas before

THE STATE MILITIA. WHAT IT IS DOING.

The First Regiment officers are meeting with good success in soliciting money for the benefit of the organization. But few of the business men of the city have as yet been visited in con-formity with the published pamphlet, but these few, with rare exceptions, have responded lib-erally. The First is not rich, as some may supfew, with rare exceptions, have responded liberally. The First is not rich, as some may suppose, although it boasts that it does not owe a dollar in the world, which is true. But this state of affairs has not been brought about simply by the members sitting down calmly in their armory and waiting for the citizens of Chicago to send in cash for current expenses for permanent improvements. By no means. The regiment was organized in September, 1874, under a very insufficient military law, having nothing on which to depend for discipline, etc., but the individual interest of its members in the success of the organization, and with no money to pay armory rent and to defray the large expenses which must necessarily be incurred in the maintenance of the command.

It is true that about \$40,000 has been used up in equipping the regiment and defraying its expenses, but of this amount, but \$14,000 was donated by the people. The remainder has been made up from the spending money of the members, from a regular assessments.

The value in the city of an efficient regiment that can be relied upon at all times has already been felt by the citizens, and to the call for aid by the officers of the First there is no doubt that a liberal response will be made. The ranks of the command are by no means filled, and there are hundreds of good boys who would be glad to join were it not for the example of expense which they have before them in the enlistment of their friends. It is quite likely that had the members who now belong to the organization known at the start what they would have to pass through, they would never have made the venture; but now they are into the scheme, have become interested, and attached to their comrades, the armory and its associations, and they have no idea of backing out. If pecuniary assistance could be raised with which to equip an additional reinforcement, purchase uniforms. Eight hundred overcoats.

Whiat the regiment wants is Five hundred additional dress uniforms. Eight hundred overcoats.

Uniforms for

Five hundred additional fatigue caps and jackets.

Repairs upon the present uniforms.

The following indorsement appears at the close of the pamphiet:

We cheerfully indorse the proposition adopted by the officers of the First Regiment to procure money for the purpose therein set forth, and earnestly recommend that their appeal be recognized, and the aid, as asked for, be extended to this organization by our citizens. We would also suggest to employers that they can, with benefit to themselves, and great benefit to society, fill to overflowing the ranks of the First Regiment. Very many young men who desire to join are deterred by doubt of the approbation of their employers. Having been shown wherein members are benefited and better qualified to fill positions of trust, we recomment that the young men, employes, be encouraged to become members of the organization.

N. K. Fairounk, Frank M. Blair, J. McGregor Adams, S. H. McCrea, Franklin MacVeagh, C. B. Farwell, C. M. Henderson & Co., Charles P. Kellogg & Co., William Aldrich, Doggett, Bassett & Hills, T. B. Blackstone, and others.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Maj. Whittle speaks in the Chicago Avenue Church Sunday morning, and Maj. Cole in the

Young men's meeting this evening at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, No. 150 Madison street, led by John Morrison The regular Sunday-school teachers' m in Farwell Hall at noon to-day will be led by the

There will be a Gospel temperance meeting in Farwell Hall to-morrow evening, led by Charles M. Morton, State Secretary Y. M. C. A. A large attendance of men redeemed from strong drink

The Rev. R. B. Claston, D. D., of the Divini-ty School, West Philadelphia, will preach at St. John's Church, Ashland avenue, near Madison street, to-morrow morning. Service commences at 10:45 o'clock. The Ellsworth Zouaves will ass

armory this evening at 6 o'clock, and, after get-ting themselves up in their perfectly killing uniforms, will proceed to the Lake-Front, where a public parade and drill will be given. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union hold daily Gospel temperance prayer meetings in Lower Farwell Hall at 3 p. m. The leaders p. m. The leaders for next week are as follows: Monday, Mrs. Decker; Tuesday, Mrs. J. B. Hobbs; Wednesday, Mrs. A. P. Keily; Thursday, Mrs. C. R. Matson; Friday, Mrs. L. A. Hagans; Saturday, Mrs. Judge Smith.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts have begun to diminish daily. Yesterday's collections amounted to only \$500. The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the

North Division had no quorum, as Ald. Daly was absent and Ald. Schweisthal sick. Five new cases of scarlet fever were reported at the Health Office yesterday. Fourteen deaths from that disease have been recorded this week. The Comptroller yesterday issued revenue warrants to the amount of \$1,000, and re-

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$1,174 from the City Collector, \$1,983 from the Water Department, and \$2,585 from the Comptoller troller.

Night before last 570 prisoners lodged in the House of Correction. That is as far as can be remembered the greatest number which the walls of that institution have ever surrounded. The Department of Public-Works yesterday issued to Fitzsinons & Connell an estimate of \$3,481 for work on the Fullerton-avenue conduit. The total cost of the work already done on that improvement is \$308,127.

on that improvement is \$308,127.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: C. Brisnick, a two-story and basement store-dwelling, 25x50 feet, No. 814 South Halsted street, to cost \$3,000; James M. Flower, a three-story and basement stone-front dwelling, 40x103 feet, Superior street, near Pine, to cost \$10,000; William Sickmanu, a three-story basement and attic dwelling, 223,446 feet, Franklin street, near Clark, to cost \$2,400.

Franklin street, near Clark, to cost \$2,400.

The monthly fire report of the Fire Department shows that in July there were fifty-five fires, from the following causes: Accidents, 2; carelessness, 6; children with matches, 3; children with fire, 4; gasoline stove, 1; defective chimney, 5; fire-works, 1; incendiarism, known and supposed, 6; sparks from chimneys, 6; sparks from locomotive, 3; spontaneous combustion, 2; overheating, 1; lamp explosion, 2; unsetting lamp, 1; unknown, 12. The total loss on buildings was \$8,632, and on goods \$23,471; total loss, \$32,123. The total insurance on property endangered was \$755,950, and the excess of the insurance over the loss was \$725,537. The largest fire of the month occurred July 15 in the planing-mill of Pond & Soper and the lumber office of T. M. Avery & Co. The loss on the former was \$10,000 and insurance \$7,000; on the latter the loss was \$100 and the insurance \$3,000.

The Financial Committee met in the Comp-

S10,000 and insurance \$7,000; on the latter the loss was \$100 and the insurance \$3,000.

The Financial Committee met in the Comptroller's office vesterday afternoon to settle up matters connected with the expenses of the late riot. The Committee have arranged with the parties from whom the saddles were purchased to take the same back and deduct 50 per cent from the original cost for the buff leather saddles and 25 per cent for the black leather saddles. The Committee, after having inspected the saddles aforesaid, came to the conclusion that they had been very roughly used. The arrangements concerning guns, pistols, etc., have not yet been concluded. They were purchased from Remington, to whom the Committee offered \$50 as pay for usage, if he will take the articles back. This Remington agreed to do if the city would keep the pistols, and pay for them, of course. The Committee will undertake to make some other arrangement. The sabres which the city's cavalry used during the riot were gotten from Lippincott, who wants \$5 apiece for them. The Committee think they are worth about 50 cents a cozeu, and some of the army officers now in the city are to be requested to make an appraisal.

MR. Walll's Plan.

Mr. Louis Wahl and Mr. B. P. Hutchinson yesterday put into practice Mr. Wahl's plan (detailed by himself in The Tribune of last Tuesday) for finding employment for idle men, and thus affording relief to women and children dependent upon those men for food and shelter. Iney called \$t the Department of Public Works

yesterday morning and authorized Mr. George W Ison, the Superintendent of Streets, to employ thirty-five men at their expense. Mr. Wilson is to select the men, put them at work with the city's laborers repairing streets, superintend them, and Messers. Wahl and Hutchinson are to foot the bills weekly. The gang is to be known as the "Wahl'& Hutchinson gang." They will commence on Michigan avenue, at Twelfth street, and work south, repairing the street and pavement as they go. And thus other streets will be dealt with, so that the streets of Chicago, which so much need attention, may in the course of time assume a respectable appearance. The city officials are highly pleased with the project, and can find employment for hundreds of other men if anybody or bodies undertake to meet the expenses. The Wahl & Hutchinson gang commence work Monday, and the gentlemen under whose name they labor have agreed to keep them employed for ninety days. The cost of the charity, for as such it is regarded, will be about \$210 per week, and this expense the two gentlemen will divide between them.

Messrs. H. Botsford, A. S. Burt, Asa Dow, B. F. Murphy, S. A. Kent, and G. W. Higgins came forward and paid in enough money to put sixty-five mora men to work for a week. Thus far \$600 has been subscribed, which will keep 100 men at work for one week. The gentlemen who are pushing this scheme do not ask that money should be advanced in every case. If a person has any business of his own in which he will put additional men at work it will be equally acceptable. If money is substituted, it will be expended on the public streets or other city work where cheap labor can be employed.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Clerk added about forty to his derical help yesterday morning. An iron stairway is being added to the Jail to nnect the two female departments.

The setting of the granite for the entrances of the Court-House will be commenced Tuesday. A. N. Lancaster, who was adjudged insane in the County Court a few weeks ago, was taken from the Jall yesterday and conveyed to Jacksonville.

The County Clerk yesterday turned \$9,400 over to the County Treasurer, the same being a balance due the county from his last semi-anual report.

Hermann Benze was yesterday distributing cards through the building announcing himself as a candidate for County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican Convention. The Assistant State's Attorney vesterday pre-pared an exhaustive brief in the Walker indict-ment case, and laid it before Judge Farwell. The Judge will decide the case this morning.

No order has been yet made in the Pike case, consequently he still lingers in jail. He will not be sentenced until the sentence-day of the term, and will not be removed until after that date. Brooks and Rosso, the abortionists, have changed their minds. They are anxious now to have the motion for a new trial pressed, and their object, it appears, in acting otherwise, was to secure delay.

The citizens of the Village and Town of Jefferson are complaining of the stench coming from the Insane Asylum and Poor-House, and threaten unless the same is abated to go to the

courts with their grievances. Since the City Council has taken steps to prevent the county from going on with the construction of the city's half of the Court-House dome, it will not be likely to pay the county for driving the piles for the foundation of the structure. The county will be out about \$9,000 by the deal, as it ordered the work done and has already paid for it. The county has assumed a great deal in the Court-House work from the start in its dealing with the city, and the present lesson is a good one, though rather expensive.

expensive.

The happiest man around the building yesterday was Commissioner Fitzgerald, and the saddest was Commissioner Schmidt. Judge Farwell was responsible for their condition in deciding in the Harms injunction case that the County Board could not vote away the public money at discretion. Carroli was just a little unhappy, too, and was heard to remark that Harms had been wronged and the Court had erred. The decision was received by the "Ring" with fearful forebodings, for it not only meant that the Harms robbery had been thwarted, but that Walker would have to be content with accepting as "extras" whatever Egan might say he was entitled to. Their faces were elongated, they were out of temper, and one of them got drunk in his disappointment, and made the very air blue with his curses.

SOMETHING WORTH SEEING. One of the most interesting places in the city, to a horse fancier, is the tidy stables of the Wil-

son Packing Company, where they keep their noble draught stock used in transporting their depots, and whose place of business, as is well world-renowned goods to the various s known, is at Nos. 157 to 173 South Canal street All of our readers who have seen this admirable stock will indorse our statement as regards their superfority over anything in this city, at least in the shape of draught horses. The Com-pany own about thirty of these handsome ani-mals, one of which, weighing not less than 1,500, can make his mile in four minutes, but the "pony," so-called, seems to be the favorite. He is 9 years old, weighs 1,835 pounds, and can throw dust in the eyes of many lighter road-sters.

It is appropriate that so gigantic a business as this Comoany conducts should be drawn by such spiendid animals,—which reflects the ideas of Mr. Wilson, whose business motto is "superiority in all things." If you want to see a fine sight, visit this Company's stables.

A MUSICAL DOG.

Frequenters of circuses will remember a spe-cies of entertainment in vogue some years ago which illustrated the perfection to which training will bring the Spanish poodle. Such tricks as these dogs performed had never been known before, and wherever they went they were the most interesting element of the show. While they were in Chicago a West Side druggist visited the tent nightly and watched carefully the operations of the dogs. His soul was ared by their achieve-ments, and it occurred to him that by teaching such an animal to imitate him in everything he did the dogs. His soul was fired by their achievements, and it occurred to him that by teaching such an animal to imitate him in everything he did he would soon present to the world a specimen of canine intelligence that would excite worder and admiration. After a long and tedious search he found and purchased a full-blooded Spanish poodle and commenced his operations. The tractability of the dog surprised him from the start, and, as he proceeded carefully with the training of his pet, his wonder was excited by the evidence of memory and reasoning faculty the dog displayed. After he had taught him to sit up with a pais of spectacles on his nose and a paper on his paws, he noticed that the doz would throw back his head and open his mouth wide, just as his master had frequently done on striking a Hawkeye paragraph or the opinion of a ware correspondent upon the probable action of some General. But one thing attracted his attention more than anything else, and that was the poodle's love of music. Whenever the piano was opened, the dog forzot all tricks, and, seating himself before the instrument, he would cry out a sort of an accompanisement to the notes. Solemn music affected him most, and appeared to excite him to doleful efforts, while light airs filled him to overdowing with enjoyment. It occurred to the druggist to extend the dog's education, and, after many montans of trial, despair, an ijubilation, he began to realize taat his efforts were not in vain. Following the air as whistled by his master, the podde would manage to pick out "Home. Sweet Home," "Coming Thro'the Rye," "The Last Rose of Summer," and similar simple airs. Seated at the piano, his paws would ramble over the keys at random, but whatever air the master whistled the dog caught the spirit, and, though blaying slowly and with hestation, and sometimes striking two keys at once, he yet managed to pull through, to the intense delirity of the druggist and the admiration of his friends. Of ourse his touch was too strong and heavy for any ordinary piano,

State street.

BIG HORN AND BL C: HILLS REGIONS,
"Wyoming Black Hills and hig Horn Regions"
is the title of a book just issued by Robert E.
Strahorn, a widely-known Western traveler and
correspondent. In the 250 large and nandsomelyillustrated pages are carefully-written descriptions
of the mountains, rivers, forests, mines, valleys,
and grazing lands, as well as interesting mention
of the grand scenery, the wonderful huntinggrounds, and the climate of all that vast region
drained by the Yellowstone. Big Horn, and
Tongue Rivers and their tributaries. The author
has enjoyed the advantage of numerous campaigns
with the military in those wilds, and fills every

page with just such facts and figures as are eagerly sought for by the prospective settler. Price obook, in cloth, \$2: paper covers, \$1.50. Address Robert E. Strahorn, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Commissioners to locate the Southern Penitentiary have confess to being no nearer a verdict to-night than when they first struck the trail. As be than when they first struck the trail. As be-tween Grand Tower, Alton, Chester, and Graf-ton, they still are unable to determine, and sav that none of these places entirely suit them, and none exactly meets the requirements of the law. If Grafton only had a rallroad, it would be selected at once. The old Alton Penuten-tiary lobby is here in strong force, and are in better practice in talking than the representatives of any other locality. and are in better practice in talking than the representatives of any other locality. The Chester delegation is also strong, and to night is confident of success. The Commissioners admit that they are sick of the delay, and say they 'llocate to morrow sure. Representative Fountain, of Duquoin, is here for Southern Illinois generally. It is not probable the Commissioners will go outside of the four points named to locate.

The Auditor to-day issued a warrant for \$10,-846 to reimburse Williamson County for the outlay in capturing, prosecuting, and guarding the Ku-Klux formerly there.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 10.—At the session the iron and steel workers several committee submitted reports, which were dis submitted reports, which were discussed and adopted. The most important item of business transacted was the change in the constitution of the Association admitting other branches of the trade to membership. It was decided to hold the next annual session at Wheeling, W. Va., on the first Tuesday in August, 1878.

Gen. Thomas. President of the Columbus Rolling-Mill Company, entertained the delegates at his residence to-night.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. BUNNETI'S PLAYURING CATABLES.

The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

VIOLIN STRINGS. feature of our business, and can fill orders for various grades of Italian, German, or French

Ozonised Ox-Marrow for the hair, by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

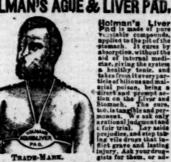
The able supervision exercised in the "Bazar" is shown in the literary department of the paper. Lucy Hamilton Hooper, the brilliant Paris correspondent, contributes to this department, and this part in itself would be well worth the subscription charged for the entire paper. Send 10 cents to W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati, for specimen copy.

BARRIAGES. COOLEY-DEWEY-July 26, 1877. by the Rev. W. W. Everis, pastor First Baptist Church, Chi-cago, George F. Cooley and Miss Emma J. Dewey, both of Chicago.

DIBBLE—DEWEY—July 18, 1877, by the Rev. Galusha Anderson, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Chicago, William H. Dibble and Frankle D. Dewey, both of Chicago. DEATHS YOUNG-Mrs. Young, No. 80 Wright-st. Funeral to Graceland at 2 p. m. to day. Frien f the family invited.

ELPHICKE—At 3 o'clock a. m. Ang. 10, of typhoid dysentery, Samuel T., second son of C. W. and Annie E. Elphicke, aged 3 years and 11 montis.
Funeral to-day at 2 o'clock from the residence of Mrs. Samuel Hair. No. 158 South Sangamon-st. All friends are invited. BUGBEE—Suddenly, at Grand Haven, on the 9th, of paralysis, A. W. Bugbee, aged 57 years. Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 504 Michiganav., on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

MEDICAL HOLMAN'S AGUE & LIVER PAD.



TRADE-MARK.

"gists for them, or address Holman Liver Pad Co., No. 82 Maiden Lase, P. O. Box 9112, N. Y., or 948 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. RISTADOROS MAIR YE 20 packages White Granite and Yel-

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

On Saturday, Aug. 11, at 9 o'clock, 375 Lots W. G. Crockery. PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS, EVERY STYLE

Book Cases, Wardrobes, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Whatnots, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureans, Dressing Cases, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Show Cases, Office Desks, Refrigerators, Mirrors, Carpets, &c. G. P. GORE & CO., Auct. On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 9:30 a. m.,

We shall sell at Auction. **ELEVEN HUNDRED CASES** Boots, Shoes& Slippers All well-assorted Custom-made Goods, and adapt ed to current wants. Also

100 Lots Broken Stock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 83 Randolph-st.

We shall sell this a. m., at 9:30 o'clock, a large NEW FURNITURE,

Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets. Bureaus, Dressing Cases, Commodes Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Side Boards, Book Cases, &c., &c. Carpets, new and second-hand. Also a good as-cortment of Second-hand Furniture, &c., &c.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 mandoiph-st. CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE AT AUCTION.

FURNITURE AND OUTFIT ROCK ISLAND HOUSE, 50 SHERMAN-ST.,

SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock.
Bedsteads. Bedding, Carpets, Table Linen,
Crockery Ware, Ranges. Stoves, Tables, Chairs,
Gas Fixtures, Iron Safe, Bar and Bar Fixtures.
Also stock Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO. CLOTHES-CLEANING. Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEASED and REP AIRED, at trifling exceuse. Expressed G. O.D. DOOK de 
Clothes Ladies and Gill West Madison.
LADIES AND GENTS.

Can be beautifully DYED or CLEASED and REP AIRED, at trifling exceuse. Expressed G. O.D. DOOK de 
ED, at trifling exceuse. Expressed G. O.D. DOOK de 
ED, at trifling exceuse. Expressed G. O.D. Louis. 916.

N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, 
Sacques, Shawis, etc., dyed 
and cleaned.

CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughou the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 th and upward at 25, 40, 60c per th. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

HAIR GOODS. Whofensie and Retail. Send for price list. Gends sens C. U. D. anywhere. Hair-dreving laines styles 50 cas. Wigs made to earlier and styles 50 cas. Wigs made in order and styles and the style of the s

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP



Notes --- Jour B.T.BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

PERFECT TOILET SOAP

B. T. BABBITT's TOLLET SOAP" is the trade-mark which this clegant toilet luxury is designated, and factured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and thildren, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlement folict, and as is makes a heavy lather it is also made in the finest soaps for barbors use. It is last being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will speceome general. —New York Pribmas.

B. T. BABBITT. New York City.

AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. ers, 118 and 120 W BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE

FURNITURE And Other Merchandise, SATURDAY. Aug. 11, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at 118 at 120 Wabash av., WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austloneers.

MUST BE SOLD To-day at 11 o'clock a. m. 3 PIANO FORTES. 2 MELODEONS. 3 PHAETONS AND BUGGIES. 3 FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

t our salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auetra. Five Brick Dwellings, with Lots. AT AUCTION.

MONDAY AFTERNOON. Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock. Sale
an the premise.

5 Elegant Octagos-frout Brick Houses, south front,
on West idekson-st., corner and west of Hamilton-ay.
These houses are new and have all the modern improvements. TERMS CASH.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctionects.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY 1.500 VOLUMES, In full and half Calf, Morocco, Library Style, and Muslin Bindings.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 118 & 190 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctrs.

WEDNESDAY'S SALE. low Ware, in open lots. 50 rolls Oil Cloths. New Furniture. &c.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctra. BUTTERS' THURSDAY TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, THURSDAY MORNING. Aug. 16. at 9:30 o'clock.
At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, second floor.

Merchants will always find good and salable good to our sales. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc.rs. 21st ANNUAL FALL Auction Trade Sale.

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, &c., &c. 25,000 yards of Alpacas, assorted colors and grades.

THURSDAY, Aug. 23, 1877, at our salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. BANKRUPT SALE.

An Excellent Opportunity to Purchase & Large and Complete Stock of Grocerles, Provisions, Queensware, Glassware, Family Supplies, &c., at Auction,

U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Michten. In the matter of Lucius C. Buell and Frank Kelsey, copartners, as Buell & Kelsey, Bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.

Pursuant to an order to me issued in the above entitled cause, I will, at the East Store Room of the Town Hall Building, in the village of Jouesville, in the sounty of Hillsdale, in the State of Michigan, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., of Turusday, the 16th day of August, 1877, in bulk or in parcels, sell at Public Auction, the large, full and compete sto & of Groceries, Provisions, Teas Coffees, Family Supplies, Queenware, Glassware, Woodenware, Notions, Store and Office Pixtures and Furniture, including a new and large Fire Proof Saile, last the property of said Bankrupts.

In the Competition of the Property of Sail Cankrupts.

It first the Competition of the Wooden Saile, last the property of Saile Rankrupts.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under Sion cast: all sums over \$100, a credit of 2, 4, 6, and 8 months with interest at 7 ner cent per annum and approved security. Any inquiries concerning the above property will be answered by either Assignee of Buell and Kelsey, Jonesville, Mich., Or LEE, BROWN & HUESTON, Autorneys, 5 Hall Block, Toledo, O.

By F. W. BENNETT & CO.

SALE IN BALTIMORE. Baltimore Steam Sugar Refinery BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the undersigned "Trustee," will be sold by Public Auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, in Baltimore, at 1 o clock p. m., on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, 1877, the well-known Baltimore Steam Sugar Refinery, recently occupied by Messrs. Woods, Weeks & Co., together with all the Machinery and Flixtures, which are in excellent condition. The buildings cover a square of ground, bounded by Lombard and Concordant and Concordant and Concordant and Concordant and Low-tex, 25 ft. 6 in. by 60 feet, containing the well, &c. Pull particulars and inventory on application to "Trustee." Possession Sept. 1, 1877.

WM. H. PEROT, "Trustee."
F. W. BENNETT & CO., Auctra.

By RADDIN & CLAPP, PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock a. m.

LITERA

Fietty's Strange dett's "Haw

Arachronisms Mathias

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Celestial Fora Round Ab

Heath Family ish Vivis

LITERA BETTY'S STRANGE I o Mercy Philbrick's ets Bros. Cnicago: It is quite within the e author intimates at ceivable inconsist or tradiction, that may man nature and hu un precedented, and u but never incredible. por veys a chilling, repu breast of youth and in years pass on, bringing in ts infinite diversity grim : sentence wit escence. No, strange to be cles in character tha bit,-no startling disco may not at any moment

terness, distrust; in of of humility and charity Hetty Gunn, the h history, is represented sked in marriage. Y we example of wor kindly manners, and ge ing the needs of comp which are so imperious Her insensibility to the tions of the men affectually prevent a rare beauty, or a ra cin draw a man pass to boosi, imaffected, and ass of any thoughts of an ass of any thoughts of a daily association test an newly come into a regardering event who will be a search of the friend of her as bewildering event who will be a search of the factors, and the search of the s

BY MR

AUTHOR OF "OUGHT A WOMAN OF Love CHAPTER CHAINS Meanwhile, when ope and his blue eyes as I have said, had s Her heroism ended ness came reaction all the past unhap long before the do Aunt Hosie believe She spoke of her hi nos asking for with duil, unweled Alss, and worse wa her pale lips did o

her tiale lips that me with what responshould it be broken back from the still pain and giare of I her forever; that it breast was worse to Twice only had I Dyphne's illness, a lan, without gots of his son's be an bouncing his to the attempts at he promises of friend could be relied in At the present min age-money to New likely starve), he a work to Useless for correspondence. "sell,"—this was himself.—a "sell forgotten! He; he ficient christian change in the response of the proportion of the proportion.

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THE CHICAGO ASMOUNTS EXPENDED. ACCOUNT IS, 1877-THILDER PARSON

Library. y it Has No Equal Conference of Librarians --- Art-

OILET SDAP.

TOILET SOAP.

ies of the toilet is a good are it is not always an eavy excessive Soass in the marand deleterious materials and fragrant perfume too often impurities. The disclosures reliang this subject are nosirve serious consideration, was to be extremely objected to the head; injuring the and inducting severe headas ingredients may be inferred gentleman who makes the mass me recount decared thus

wnt were short-lived; longest period during

he for the use of ladies and ally appropriate for gentle-ces a heavy lather it is also one bers' use. It is just being at the demand for it will soor

. New York City.

TTERS & CO.

S SATURDAY SALE

TURE Merchandise,

BE SOLD

l o'clock a. m.

ND BUGGIES.

& 120 Wabash-av. UTTERS & CO., Auctrs ellings, with Lots,

at Brick Houses, south front, ner and west of Hamilton av. have all the modern improve-

E PRIVATE RARY

ON, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock, 4 120 Wabash-av. BUTTERS & CO., Auetrs.

ite Granite and Yel-

15, at 9:30 o'clock, at our Wabash-av.

Wabash-av.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctra.
LSDAY TRADE SALE.

oolens, Clothing,

UAL FALL Trade Sale.

S. WOOLENS, ING, &c., &c. f Alpacas, assorted and grades. 23, 1877, at our salesrooms, UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. UPT SALE.

ortunity to Purchase & elete Stock of Grocer-

ons, Queensware, Family Supplies, at Auction.

to me issued in the above enti-East Stare Room of the Town illace of Services of Michigan, commencing to the Commencing to the Services of Michigan, commencing to the Commencing to the Services of Michigan, commencing to the Services of Michigan, the Services of Michigan, the Services of Green-ones, Family Supplies, Queen-lenware, Notions, store and Of-ture, including a new and large to property of said Bankrusts. In the whole stock can rent the Store Room in which the same

All sums under \$100. cash; all tof 2, 4, 6, and 8 months, with range and an approved security, sing the above property will be E. BARKMAN.

And Relsey, Jonesville, Mich., BUESTON, Autorneys, 5 Hall

ENNETT & CO. BALTIMORE. m Sugar Refinery IC AUCTION.

of trast to the undersigned by Public Auction, at the in Baltimore, at 1 o'clock Y. Aug. 30, 1877, the well-im Sugar Refinery, recently oods, Weeks & Co., togethery and Fixtures, which are a time to the well-in the superior of the superio

N & CLAPP.

AUCTION SALE OF

at 10 o'clock a. m.

s & Rubbers

3. Aug. 16. at 9:30 o'clock, nction Rooms, second floor.

Tays and good and salable goods
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc. ...

DAY'S SALE.

OLUMES, algroceo, Library Style, and

DOTION.

pen lots.

ERS & CO. Auctionecrs.

N SALES.

Notes --- Journalism in the Celestial Empire. New York City.

Flora Round About Chicago: The Heath Family--- The British Vivisection Act.

#### LITERATURE.

NO-NAME SERIES. "Mercy Philbrick's Choice." Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 18mo., pp. 291. Price, \$1.
It is quite within the possibilities that "Hetwistrange History" should be a true one, as a suthor intimates at the close. There is no acceptable inconsistency. For freely homes possible inconsistency. vable inconsistency, nor freak shness, nor ancetvable inconsistency, nor freak samess, nor entradiction, that may not be developed in hu-can nature and human conduct. Sudden, and pan nature and unaccountable it may be, int never incredible. "Nothing surprises me," is a trite declaration of the worldly-wise, which conveys a chilling, repulsive insinuation to the breast of youth and inexperience; but, as the rears pass on, bringing contact with mankind in its infinite diversity and incompleteness, the grim sentence wins an unreserved acquiescence. No, there is nothing too strange to be believed,—no discrepancies in character that may not be needed. may not at any moment be revealed. In some breasts this conviction produces cynicism, bit-terness, distrust; in others, it stimulates the growth of the gentlest virtues, and, most of all, flumility and charity.

Hetty Gunn, the heroine with the strange

sistory, is represented as attaining the mature ge of 36 without ever having loved or been sked in marriage. Yet she was a most attract we example of womanhood, with a fair person, kindly manners, and generous heart. But there was a self-sufficingness in her nature which is ancommon in woman, and kept her from realizng the needs of companionship, and protection, which are so imperious with most of her sex.

me the needs of companionship, and protection, which are so imperious with most of her sex. Her insensibility to the society and the attentions of the men of her acquaintance affectually prevented any ardent attempts at wooing; for, as the author puts it, "It is a rare beauty, or a rare spell of some sort, which can draw a man past the barrier of a woman's honest, unaffected, and persistent unconsciousness of any thoughts of love and matrimony." In her 37th year, circumstances brought about a dally association between Hetty and a physician newly come into the community, who was alreak and free as it had been with every other friend of her, acquaintance, and it was a bewildering event when Dr. Eben Williams stowed his love and desire to make her his wife. In the end, love begat love, and Hetty yielded the boon that had been asked of her. Eight years of protound Bappiness followed her marriage, but, in their progress, they had aged the active, energetic woman, whose life was, for the greater part, spent out of doors, in the management of her farm, or in assisting her husband in devoted ministrations to the poor and needy among his patients. As she contrasted her faded face, in its frame of whitening hair, with her husband's fresh, manly beauty at 40 years, in its perfect prime, a pang at the difference in their ages and appearance for the first time afflicted her. A morbid state of feeling was engendered, and, while under its influence, the sight of a beautiful girl whom the Doctor was caring for with the tenderness habitual to him suggested to Hetty that her husband would be happier with a young wife, and the children that were now denied him, than was possible with her.

Hetty felt no jealousy in the ordinary sense of the term, for "Doctor Eben was a man of that fine fibre of organic loyalty to which there a not possible even a temptation to forsake or

the term, for "Doctor Eben was a man of the fibre of organic loyalty to which then not possible even a temptation to forsake of

remove from its object. Men having this kind of uprightness and loyalty rarely are much given to words or demonstrations of affection. To them love takes its piace side by side with the common air, the course of the sun, the succession of days and nights, and all other unquestioned and unalterable things in the world." Neverthedess, she brooded out over the idea that, in living with her, he was being defrauded of happiness he nobly deserved, and slowly she matured the resolution to steal from her bome in such a way that there could be no doubt 'she had come to her death by drowning. The astonishing resolve was carried out, and Hetty fied to a remote town in Canada, where medicinal springscalled many invalids from various quarters. For ten years she sojourned here under an assumed name, dwelling in seclusion, and earning a livelihood by acting as day-nurse in the great hospital of the sick who thronged to St. Mary's.

Meanwhile Dr. Eben mourned his wife as dead, and was inconsolable. Sorrow preyed upon him, inducing disease, and giving him the bent, worn look of an old man. Wearied with sickness and loneliness, he finally closed his affairs in the place where like had been so blessed to him with Hetty, meaning to seek physical benefit and mental solace from travel in Europe. But first, by chance, his quest led him to try the waters of Sts Mary's. Reason tottered on its throne when he found himself face to face with his lost Hetty, and in that moment she discovered her terrible mistake. Love made everything to be forgiven between them; but Dr. Eben insisted upon a second marriage with Hetty, under the feigned name she had taken. His first wife, he said, had been dead to him for ten years; a monument had been raised to her memory in the emetery where her parents were lying, and her name should not be stained with the reproach that she had willfully deserted a faithful husband, and afflicted him through long years with the torments of desolation. Hetty submitted humbly to the decree, and the reunited pair went to E

What lover best his love doth prove and show?
The one whose words are swiftest love to state?
The one who measures out his love by weight
In costly gifts which all men see and know?
Nay! words are cheap and casy; they may go
For what men think them worth; or soon or late,
They are but air. Any gifts? Still cheaper rate
Are they at which men barter to and fro
Where love is not!
One thing remains. O Love,
Thou hast so seldom seen it on the Barth,
No name for it has ever sprung to birth:
To give one's own life up one's love to prove,
Not in the martyr's neath, but in the death
Of daily life's most wearing daily groove.

And, unto him who this great thing hath done, What does Great Love return? No speedy joy! That swift delight which beareth large alloy, In gnerdon Love bestowed on him who won A lesser trust: the happiness began In happiness, of happiness bay cloy, And, its own subtle foe, itself destroy. But, steadfast, tireless, quenchless as the sun, Doth grow that gladness which hath root in pain. Earth's common griefs assail this soul in vain. Great Love himself, too poor to pay such debt, Doth borrow God's great peace which passeth yet All understanding. Full tenfold again Is found the life, laid down without regret!

ROMANCES. DIEUDONNE. By GERALDINE BUTT. Paper.
Price, 20 cents. THE TIME OF ROSES. By
GERALDINE BUTT. Paper. Price, 20 cents.
MRS. ARTHUR: A NOVEL. By Mrs. OLIPHANT, Author of "Chronicles of Carlingford."
Paper. Price, 50 cents. New York: Harper &
Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.
"Dieudonne" and "The Time of Roses" are

two pleasing morceaux presented by Harper & Bros. in their "Half-Hour Series." They are the work of the same author, and one who has a happy faculty of infusing interest into a narrative of light construction. "Dieudonne" is a most pathetic story of the siege of Paris, which moves the reader frequently well-nigh to tears, and tears of such pure, sweet feeling that the heart is cle ansed and refreshed by the emo-

tion. A little girl, whose name signifies "Godgiven," is the heroine of the tale; but age, and
experience, and romantic adventure could offer
nothing surpassing the charm of her artless
faith and unconscious heroism.

Only a chapter from the endless chronicles of
the divine passion is recited under the title of
"The Time of Roses," but it is embellished
with such grace of style that its lack of striking
originality is forgotten.

Mrs. Oliphant is producing novels with far too
great rapidity ta do them and her really good
abilities justice. Her fair repute as an author
must suffer from the repetition of imperfect
work like this now before us. The vigorous
writing and vivid figure-painting of which she
is capable witiout any effort will not atone for
glaring improbabilities in the action of a story,
which with proper care could have been avoided. Had Mrs. Oliphant worked up the plot
conceived in the novel, "Mrs. Arthur," with
the skill quite possible to her, her admirers
would have had occasion to congratulate her, as
they have so many times had the privilege of
doing heretofore.

· L'ART.

L'ART: A WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED REVIEW. Third Year. Second Volume. Paris: Librairie de L'Art, 3 Chaussee d'Antin. New York: J. W. Bouton, 708 Broadway. The just-received volume of L'Art, which is a collection of the weekly issues of a period of three months, is, like the preceding volumes, full of variety, auding to its usual interest many reproductions of this summer's pictures and sculptures in the annual exhibitions of London and Paris. Perhaps, foremost in interest among the illustrations is the careful etching of F. Leighton's "Athlete Strangling a Python."

The work is in the possession of the British Royal Academy, and has received great praise as one of the marvels of modern art. Mr. Leighton is a painter, most careful and scholarly in the use of the brush, and this is his first essay in sculpture. Some of the London Academy paintings represented in L'Art are: a genre picture by Marcus Stone, entitled "Sacrifice"; "Rose," a young lady in a picturesque dress, by James Archer; a "Breezy Marsh," by J. Bruxton Knight. By spirited etchings, W. Q. Orchardson's "Queen of the Swords," and R. W. Macbeth's "Potato-

"Breezy Marsh," by J. Bruxton Knight. By spirited etchings, W. Q. Orchardson's "Queen of the Swords," and R. W. Macbeth's "Potato-Harvest in the Fens," are reproduced. The "Queen of the Swords" is a representation, with many figures, of the stately "Sword-Dance" of the last century, where the ladies pass under an archway formed by the crossed swords of their cavaliers.

From the much-lauded Grosvenor Gallery of London, we have various fac-similes of drawings by Alphonse Legros, Slade Professor of the Fine Arts at London University, which drawings were executed before his pupils as 'lessons in art-work. These show the exact knowledge and certain touch of Mr. Legros, and his ability to fill the important position given to him in a foreign country. Another Frenchman, two of whose paintings are represented in the Grosvenor Gallery, is James Tissot. His pictures are: "Summer," a young lady in modern attire, with book and parasol; and "The Widower," shown in a full-page illustration. The latter painting is much praised in London, though the sad-faced father, bearing his little girl in his arms, is said to be much subordinated to the rendering of the abundant foliage and vegetatation, and the effects of light and shade.

In regard to the Paris Salon of the present year, we are told thatsome of the best native and foreign artists have not sent pictures, but are waiting until the Universal Exposition of 1878, where they can show their efforts to a larger audience. Still, there are 4.616 paintings and sculptures exhibited, and of these we have represented in LArt forty of the most interesting. In full-page engravings and etchings, all of force and value, we have: "The Head of St. John," by J. J. Hennu; "Algerienne," by P. M. Beyle; "Chiffs of Dieppe," by A. Guillemet; "Bridal Gifta," by Gonzalez; "October at Vezelay," by Guillon; "The Fiftieth," a birthday-scene, by Maurice Gossman; "Saluting the Wounded," a scene of the Franco-Prussian war, by Edward Detaille, bought by Mr. Hawk, of New York: "Fishing," by Uysee Bntin;

engravings by twelve, fac-similes of drawings by forty-five, besides an almost innumerable number of reproductions of original works of contemporary and earlier masters. The department of Industrial Art is abundantly represented in the Fleurons, the Lettres Ornees, the Cul-de-Lampes, and various designs. The text contains biographical and critical notices of various artists and of provincial exhibitions, the important art-news of the day, representations of different French actors in popular roles of the present time, and thoughtful essays upon various matters; among which last is Levasseur's "General Influence of Art upon Industry." A biography of Charles Gounod, with his portrait at the age of 23, and an account of the artist-life of Theophilo Gantier, with his portrait in Greek costume, will be read with interest by Americans. The only contribution of our own country to this volume is a notice, occupying a page, of our New York Academy of Desirn and its last annual exhibition, written by Horatio N. Powers.

"HAWK-EYTEMS" "HAWK-EYTEMS."

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE MUSTACHE;
AND OTHER "HAWK-EYTEMS." BY ROBERT J. BURDETTE, the Humorist of the Burlington Hawk-Eys. Illustrated by R. W. Wallis, Burlington, Is.: Burlington Publishing Company. 12mo., pp. 328.

There is no difficulty in telling where the

laugh should come in, in the writings of the humorist of the Burlington Hawk-Eye. It finds its way at the proper places without any prompt prevent its breaking out in uproarious cachinns tions when Mr. Burdette is at his funniest, and this is nearly every time he takes his pen in hand. There is a perpetual flow of drolleries from his imagination, which amazes one at the extraordinary prolificness and inexhaustibility of the fountain. The whole country has learn-

extraorunary profineness and inexhaustibility of the fountain. The whole country has learned to look in its newspaper for a daily supply of borrowed "Hawk-Eytems," over which it may fall into the wildest merriment, and for a few moments forget every cankering care and teasing sorrow. The man who thus beguiles and cheers the world, putting to its lips, as it were, a cup of the waters of Lethe for a merciful draught, is a public benefactor, and should receive the warmest gratitude.

A collection of Mr. Burdette's most diverting productions, ridiculous extravaganzas, facetious anecdotes, nimble-witted saliles, and grotesque jokes, has now been gathered into permanent form, convenient for reference when the powers want quickening and refreshing by a little joily exercise. The author announces in the preface that the book has not been published for any loity philanthropic purpose, for the assuagement of individual griefs, or for the general amelioration of mankind, but for—"two dollars per volume."

TOWN AND COUNTRY SERIES. T. T.; or, THE WONDERFUL ADVENUERS OF A PULLMAN. By EDWARD E. HALE. Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 221. Price, \$1.

The journey of two cultivated and sensible New-England women from Boston to San Antonio, Texas, by rail and river, with various stoppages by the way, is here described in Mr. Hale's interesting manner. There is a neat little romance, involving each of the young ladies, winding along through the narrative; and there are many delicate touches, peculiar to the author, refining and embellishing the whole. A novel feature of the story is the introduction, here and there, of songs, including music and

BOOKS RECEIVED. BOOKS RECEIVED.

VEST-POCKET SERIES. FAVORITE POEMS.
By OWEN MEREDITE. Illustrated. FAVORITE
POEMS. By ROBERT BURNS. Illustrated.
LOCHSLEY HALL: AND THE TALKING OAK.
By ALFRED TENNYSON. Illustrated. HEALTH:
FIVE LAT-SERMONS TO WORKING-PEOPLE. By
JOHN BROWN, M. D. BOSTON: James R. Osgood
& Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price, 50
cents per volume.

JOHN BROWN, M. D. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price, 50 cents per volume.

MRS. VAN COTT'S PRAISE-BOOK. Compiled by Mrs. Magoir N. VAN COTT, and Used at Her Gospel-Meetings. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co. 12mo., pp. 112.

A DAUGHTER OF HETH: A NOVEL. By WILLIAM BLACK. Author of "A Princess of Thule." New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 323. Price, \$1.50.

HARPEN'S HALF - HOUR SERIES. THE HOUSE ON THE BEACH: A REALISTIC TALE. By George Merring. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper. Price, 20 cents.

TWO KISSES. By HAWLET SMART. Boston: Loring. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper. Price, 50 cents.

THAT LASS O' LOWRIE'S. By Frances Hodoson Burkett. New York: Schoner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Paper. Price, 50 cents.

SWINE-HUSBANDRY. A PRACTICAL MANUAL FOR THE BREEDING, REARING, AND MANAGENET OF THE BREEDING, BEARING, AND MANAGENET OF THE BREEDING BEARING, AND MANAGENET OF THE BREEDING BEARING

Company. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 275. Price, \$1.50.

SELF-LOVE; or, The AFTERNOON OF SINGLE LIFE. A COMPANION TO "JEALOUSY" AND "FALSE PRIDE." Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 343. Price, \$1.

AUBOMA FLOYD: A LOVE-STORY. By Miss M. E. BRADDON, Author of "Lady Andley's Secret," etc. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Paper. Price, 75 cents.

HARRY LORIRGUER: WITH HIS CONFESSIONS. By CHARLES LEVER. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Paper. Price, 75 cents.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

FORTMOHTLY REVIEW for July (Craig & Taylor, Detroit). Contents: "The Defeat of the Liberal Farty," by Goldwin Smith: "Brutish Interests in the Present Crisis." by Emile de Laveleye; "The Ethics of Religion." by Prof. Clifford, F. R. S.; "The Duc de Broglie," by Frank H. Hill; "At the Royal Academy," by H. H. Statham; "Virgil in English Hexameters," by G. Osborne Morgan, Q. C., M. P.; "Evolution and Positivism" (conclusion), by J. H. Bridges; "The Indian Civil Service," by the Rt. Hon. Lyon Flayfair, M. P.; "A New Political Organization," by J. Chamberlain, M. P.; "Home and Foreign Affairs;" Books of the Month," BROOKLYN MONTHLY for August (D. J. Tapley, Brooklyn, N. Y.).

AMERICAN NATURALIST for August (H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston). Houghton & Co., Boston). LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—Current numbers (Lit-

APPLETONS' ART-JOURNAL.

Appletons' Art-Journal for July opens with a delicately-engraved representation of one of the pictures of C. W. Cope, the British historical painter. Mr. Cope, born in Leeds in 1811, is the son of an artist. He presented to the public his first picture in 1833, and was elected Royal Academician in 1848. Several large paintings, exhibited at different seasons in London, with frescoes in the Houses of Parliament, have made m well known in England. The engraving in question is from a picture dated 1848, repre-senting the hackneyed but always pleasing sub-

senting the hackneyed but always pleasing sub-ject of "Mother and Child."
Next follows a blographical sketch of Edmund
J. Nieman, a somewhat obscure but meritorious English landscape-painter. Mr. Nieman seems to have been reasonably successful in the sale of his works, which were generally English land-scapes. Four of them have been bequeathed by former possessors to the national collection at South Kensington. The brief history of the artist is illustrated by three wood-engravings of his pictures.

artist is illustrated by three wood-engravings of his pictures.

This number of the Journal contains the last of the profusely-illustrated articles on the grand scenery of the Pacific Railway.

The well-written and well-illustrated numbers on Norway and on Ceramics are continued,—the latter being devoted to Italian Majolica. The name Majolica, in its generic sense, means what Delft does in Holland, Faience in France, and Earthenware in England. All are soft pottery, covered with an opaque glaze called enamel."

An account of the American pre-Raphaelite painter, William T. Richards; descriptions of the great annual exhibitions of Loudon and Paris; with other sketches, full-page illustrations, and instructive art-notes, complete the number.

#### FAMILIAR TALK.

ANACHRONISMS IN ART. fruits that occur in the paintings in this year's exhibition of the Royal Academy, and mingles with his censure a good deal of botanical lore. In "An Egyptian Feast," by Mr. Long, the artist has introduced the aloe and the plantain. "Artists are always introducing the aloe, and

sentation of it anywhere. It would seem to be indigenous to the Concans, Canara, Malaban, and Guzerat, and to the opposite paris of Tropical Africa; and its original habitat was possibly the sunk land of Sciater's, quainty named Lemuria (Monkey-Land),

Many a fathom under the sea,
To the south of sun-bright Araby, the supposed, link between the Deccan and South Africa."

It has been suggested that the plantain or banana was the forbidden fruit of Eden. "St. Plerre," continues the critic, "in his delightful way, observes how the swelling violet cone at the end of the branch of plantains, with the stigmas piercing through like gleaming eyes, might well have suggested to the guilty imagination of Eve the semblance of a serpent, tempting her to pluck of the fruit which it bore in the form of an erect and golden crest. In like wise, the grape, shaddock, cherry, apple, and many other pleasant fruits have been thought 'the forbidden fruit.' . But neither cherries, apples, figs, grapes, shaddock, nor plantains conier immortality and omniscience, and the tree that would do so will, we may be certain, find no place in the systems either of Linneus or Jussieu. Well may the plantain, however, have been the primeval food of man, as it has been obviously associated with the negroid races from the time of their most remote traditions. Its herbaceous, succulent stem, crowned with large translucent green leaves, arranged as in the palms, makes it one of the most striking and pleasing objects on which the eye can rest in the Tropics, especially when in contrast with other vegetable forms; while its golden fruit, in handsome clusters, each a weight for a man, contains every element of human food, mixed with fragrant principles in such proportion that at once it possesses the wholesomeness and uncloying taste of the finest wheaten bread, and the attraction of the most exquisite confectionery. Moreover, it is more easily cultivated and more prolific even than the plantain had become naturalized in the lower Nile Valley at the date

THE CORVINUS LIBRARY.

Forty-five manuscript volumes belonging to the famous library of Mathias Corvinus, "the greatest King of Hungary and the greatest sovgreatest king of Hungary and the greatest sov-ereign of his age," have lately been restored by the Turkish Government to Buda, the Capital of Hungary. Mathias Corvinus was the second son of John Huniades, the brave captain who was unanimously elected by the people, during the minority of the young Ladislaus V., to be governor of Hungary. At his death at the age of 70, John Huniades left two sons, the elder of whom was treacherously imprisoned and beheaded by the King, Ladislaus V., whom his father had most effectively served. Mathias, the younger son, was elected King of Hungary in 1458, when but 15 years of age. From the raven, corves, in the corner of his father's escutcheon, he took the

corner of his father's escutcheon, he took the name of Corvinus.

The accession of the boy-King was hailed with joy by all his subjects, but there were formidable obstacles to overcome before he could sit on his throne in peace. One of his earliest measures for the defense of his Kingdom was the formation of a body of cavairy. To fill the corps, one man was earoiled out of every twenty families, from which originated the term "Hussar,"

which means, in Hungarian, "the price or due of twenty." Mathias' first campaign was against the Turks, over whom he achieved a brilliant victory. In 1464 he was crowaed as Weisenberg with the sacred crown of St. Stephen. After a second successful campaign against the Turks, Mathias devoted his energies to the cultivation of arts and letters among his people. He adorred his capital with fine sculptures, and gathered together a large collection of books, forming the most notable library that at that time existed north of the Alps. He maintained a large staff of copylats in Italy, who were engaged in transcribing valuable manuscripts, and his expenses for the support of these and for the purchase of books amounted to 30,000 gold guidens annually.

Lorenzo de Medici assisted him in collecting in Florence, and Politian aided him with some translations from the Greek. Mathias prepared a large hall for his Greek. Latin, and Hebrew books, which were no doubt chiefly MSS. Ugoletus occupied the position of librarian, and the volumes under his charge have been estimated at 50,000, although the number is uncertain. It is said that Mathias was himself a talented writer, and that his taste for the fine arts was delicately appreciative. While engaged in elevating the intellectual condition of his subjects, he did not neglect to encourage commerce and industry, and to improve the administration of justice, throughout his realm. As a military leader, his career was giorious,—his warlike enterprises terminating, with few exceptions, in the increase of security to his territory, or in the extension of its limits. In 1435 he conquered Vienna, and thenceforth made it his seat of government. Five years later, at the age of 47, he died of a stroke of apoplexy.

Mathias Corvinus had been dead only thirty-six years when the army of Hungary was destroyed by Solyman the Magnificent, at the battle of Mohacs. Buda, the Capital, fell before the same Sultan in 1541, sixteen years later. But, before Buda was captured by the Turks, the disper

now complete, and circulars are being sent to all the important libraries in Europe, Canada, and the United States. The sessions will occur in the lecture-theatre of the London Institution, on Oct. 2, 3, 4, and 5; and two sittings are appointed for each day. After the election of officers, on the first day, Mr. J. Winter Jones, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, will deliver an inaugural address. The reading of papers and discussion of questoms relating to the formation of libraries and construction of library-buildings, will conclude the day and evening sessions. The second day will be devoted wholly to the subject of cataloguing. On the third day, shelf-arrangement, the preservation of pamphlets, public documents, newspapers, maps, etc., etc., and the binding of books and library-appliances, will receive attention. Various topics will occupy the last morning, and the final evening session will be given to a consideration of the possibilities of closer-communication and co-operation among librarians, and an effort will be made to institute a "Library Association of the United Kingdom."

The vacant afternoons will be employed in visiting the principal libraries of London. A large attendance is expected, the Conference being open to all persons interested in its aims. Tickets are issued at half a guines. tion, on Oct. 2, 3, 4, and 5; and two

that used to be at the Stadthouse at Amster-dam. The picture was there seen by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who thus described it: "Above stairs is another Rembrandt, of the same kind of subject,"—he had been referring to the other "Anatomy-Lesson,"—"Prof. Duman standing-by a dead body, which is so much foreshortened that the hands and the feet almost touch each other; the dead man lies on his back, with his

### A BLUESTOCKING.

AUTHOR OF "OUGHT WE TO VISIT HER?" "LEAH:
A WOMAN OF FASHION," "ARCHIE LOVELL," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER V .- CONTINUED.

Meanwhile, when the carly clouds of cherry and hawthorn lay white upon the hillsides, Paul and hawthorn lay white upon the hillsides, Paul opened his blue eyes upon the world. Daphne, as I have said, had stood up resolutely, at first. Her heroism ended now. With physical weakness came reaction from the moral tension of all the past unhappy, sleepless weeks, and 'twas long before the doctors could pronounce or Aunt Hoste believe her to be out of danger. She spoke of her husband in her delirium only, not asking 'for his presence; she looked with dull, unwelcoming eyes upon the child.

Aunt Hosie believe her to be out of danger. She spoke of her husband in her delirium only, not asking 'for his presence; she looked with dull, unwelcoming eyes upon the child. Alas, and wone was to come. When, at last, her pale lipe did murmur Barry Chester's name, with what response must she be met? How should it be broken to her, faintly struggling back from the stillness of the dark valley to the pain and giare of living, that he had deserted her forever; that the tiny babe who lay upon her breast was worse than fatherless?

Twice only had Mr. Chester written during Daphne's illness, in the first letter acknowledging, without note or comment, the news of his son's birth, in the second coolly amouncing his own departure for America. Hie attempts at finding work in England, the promises of friends, interest that he thought could be relied upon,—all had proved empty. At the present moment, after paying his passage money to New York (where he would most likely starve), he stood without a £10 note in the world. Useless for Daphne to dream of further correspondence. The marriage had been a "sell,"—this was how Mr. Chester expressed himself,—a "sell" for both of them. Let it be forgotten! He hoped that she possessed sufficient Christian charity to forgive him any pain ne might have caused her, and that she would trouble herself no more about his existence. He was starting for America under a fictitious name; any efforts made with a view to tracing him must therefore be labor in vain. The past was past and done with. The best thing for both of them was to embark on a new life that should blot out the errors of the old one.

In tewer words: he had abandoned her and her child forever.

Daphne bore the blow with a quietness that, for a girl of her age and temperament, boded no quick recovery. Amidst the tunuit of thoughts that thronged her brain, the one, perhaps, which stood forth the clearest was—the impossibility of her, Daphne Chester, having done with happiness. Nineteen years old, the sun shining into the hearts

Miss Theodora's unknown correspondents, a Chester herself by marriage, smarting, possibly, under wrongs that infused gall into her ink. "His father was worthless, his grandfather worthless. The boy was born, as every Chester must be, to a hopeless inheritance of evil. Although I do not know Mrs. Barry Chester," the letter ended, "I tell her honestly that I congratulate her on her good fortune in having seen her husband for the last time. From father to son the Chesters have brought shame and desolation to the heart of every woman who has loved them. It will be so to the end."

Facts, with a vengeance, these. Facts, each of whose written syllables seems to Daphne's soul to look up at her with cruel human eyes, and whose influence sank, like the stain of some dark poison-flower, through all the yet unopened pages of her young life.

"Born to a hopeless inheritance of evil"; even as the babe, just beginning to smile up in her face, must be! She felt herself, and, what was dearer than herself, the child, to be in the grasp of inexorable law, marked-out victims of necessity. If she had graduated in the very newest school of scientific Calvinism, had listened to the last "high teaching" of Bile Phosphorus and Despair, her morbid sense of slavery to circumstance could scarce have been profounder. And the other-worldy utterances of plous friends,—powerless, like all seemly phrases signifying nothing, against the snock of any great crisis,—the Job-like consolations of the elder Miss Vansituarts, everything, save the influence of Aunt Hosic's healthy, upward-looking spirit, tended to sink her more helplessly in the slough of fatalism; the most dreamy creed, however learned, however learned, however formulated, that ever served to render human life unsweet.

The roses opened, fell from their stalks; then rang harvest-songs as heart whole, then shone harvest-moons as silver, as of old. And then the woods faded from red to dun, the chill November rains began to sweep up from the Atlantic; and Daphne, thirsting to forgive on

you, "child, what kind of man you waste your regrets upon."

"Barry Chester comes of a doomed stock."
So, in an upright feminine hand, wrote one of Miss Theodora's unknown correspondents, a must. I think, be admitted to contain some unwonted elements of originality.

For a young and beautiful woman, modest For a young and beautiful woman, modest as she is beautiful, to sink at your feet and, in the first hour of acquaintance, cover your hands with kisses, is an experience that, I make bold to say, falls not to the lot of one man out of a million, and as regards that millionth,— well, unless he be a very hardened cynic indeed, let him look to it narrowly that he become not on the instant a slave!

well, unless he be a very hardened cynic indeed, let him look to it narrowly that he become not on the instant a slave!

Sir John Severne is five-and-twenty, less of a cynic than some lads who have not left off their Eton jackets, and with a heart, up to the present time, unrouched by passion; yes, although he signs himself the most devoted of Clementina Hardcastle. and for three years past has worn Clementina's portrait against his waistcoat.

So when, on the day succeeding Paul's fishing expedition, the young fellow finds himself again approaching Mrs. Chester's presence, sees her, afar off, quit the band of workers in the hayfield, and walk unabashed towards him, her hand outstretched; the frankest smile of welcome on her lips,—when this moment comes, young Severne, to his surprise, discovers the meaning of the word "shyness" for the first time in his life, and colors. He has heard enough of Daphner's history to inspire him with a great and chivalrous pity, even did she possess no other claim on his regard. And when to pity is added a certain conscious remembrance—the lingering contact of the loveliest pair of lips—his bashfulness, it may be hoped, will not lower him in the reader's sight. Did I not say at the commencement of this little history that Sir John Severne had only lost as much of the boy as was not worth the keeping?

"I was beginning to think the lanes were

tle history that Sir John Severne had only lost as much of the boy as was not worth the keeping?

"I was beginning to think the lanes were playing vou false again, or—or that you had gone away to England without remembering us." Thus she greets him, her round, soft, face, with its halo of pale gold, its full-looking hazel eyes, seeming as the face of one of Raphael's virgins in Severne's sight.

"And I wanted so much to thank you seriously for your great goodness. I could not sleep last night for thinking how cold, how poor my words must have sounded; but indeed," her voice sinking in a way that threatens tears, "I was too wild with terror to know exactly what I said or did."

Happily for Sir John (who can feel quickly enough—too quickly, perhaps—in situations where 'twere wisest to feel nothing, yet possesses the true British incapacity for uttering graceful sentiments at the fitting moment) Paul just now runs up beside his mother: Paul with his clothing reduced to a minimum, his tattered straw hat a few degrees more tattered than vesterday, his sunburnt Murillo face aglow with excitement.

"Hullo, Mussieu l'Ang'iaza!" he cries, all

timult of the my quick recovery. Amidat the the minute of the conceptance which stood forth the clearest was—the impossibility of her, Daphne Chester, having done with happiness. Nineten years at the sun shining into the hearts of springs at the sun shining into the hearts of springs and the sun shining into the hearts of springs and the impossibility of her, Daphne Chester, the birds chanting up and down the lime—the birds of the tribute of the tribute of the birds and the proposed of the tribute of the ladies and the proposed of the tribute of the said of the tribute of the said of the said of the tribute of the said of

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CHINESE JOURNALISM. hanghal has two daily papers published in Chinese language. The Shen paou has a sulation of 8,000, and is financially successful contains a leading editorial, correspondence in Soochow and other places, news-reports, from Soochow and other places, news-reports, stories, and general gossip. The Sin paou, or "Journal of News," has lewer readers, and, it is rumored, will not much longer be continued. It is made up in a form similar to that of its more fortunate rival. Chinese writers of ability and education find journalism well adapted to their capacity, and produce very readable articles. There is a reading-room connected with the Polytechnic Institution in Shanghai, but it is seldom visited. A monthly magazine of science is also published in the city, which is accomplishing much good. It is conjously illustrated, and well conducted, and is gradually attaining a prosperous condition.

ART-NOTES. It is said that Meissonnier has presented to the Louvre the splendid portrait of Dumas fils which was so much admired at the last Salon. Mr. Holman tlunt has made such progress with the large picture which has employed him some time past in Jerusalem, that he hopes take it with him to England, where he will no return. The engraving from his picture of the Shadow of Death" is nearly complete.

The London Lancet recommends, from a sani distemper color instead of paper-hangings.

Distemper can be applied, if necessary, over paper of any description, and is a cheap and effectual screen for hiding offensive papers that may incumber the wall.

#### SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLORA BOUND ABOUT CHICAGO. THE HEATH FAMILY.—The Ericacse are one of the noblest families in the whole vegetable kingdom. It includes four well-marked suborders: the Vaccinese, or Whortleberry family; the Ericinese, or true Heath family; the Pyrolese, or Pyrola family; and the Monotropese, or Indian-Pipe family. To the first division belong the different species of Whortleberries, Huckle-berries and Comparises and the practic Secret the different species of Whortleberries, Huckleberries, and Cranberrics, and the pretty Snowberry. The members of this group are shrubs or small trees, with finely-divided branches, and often evergreen leaves. Some of the Peruvian species are said to be parasitic, and a few are epiphytes,—that is, subsist wholly upon air. The Vaccinese abound in the Temperate parts of the world, and are especially fond of damp, swampy situations. There are about 300 species in the tribe, and of these we have three.

The Black Huckleberry (Gaylussacia resemosa), a much-branched shrub, growing from one to three feet high, bearing racemes of small, bell-shaped flowers, of a pinkish hue, in May or June, and, later, strings of black fruit destitute of bloom, is met with occasionally at Glencoe

of bloom, is met with occasionally at Glencoe and Calumet. The Large Cranberry (Vaccinium ocarpon) is abundant in the swamps at r's Station. It is a handsome plant, with er, creeping stems, small leaves, nodding, colored flowers, appearing in June, and red as from a half an inch to an inch in erries frem a half an inch to an inch in ength. The Dwarf Blueberry (Vaccinium Jennsylvanium) has been found at Hyde Park and at Miller's. This is a smooth, dwarf shrub, rom six to lifteen inches high, inhabiting dry liaces. It blossoms early in the spring, and its arge, sweet berries ripen in July.

Many species of the Vaccinium are cultivated as ornamental shrubs, particularly in Great Britain. The greater number of them are naives of North Americs. The V. padiofolium forms impenetrable thickets in the lottiest parts of Madeira, where it grows from six to ten feet

high.

The Ericines—a group numbering nearly 900 species—are all evergreen shrubs, distinguished from other floral tribes by the anthers, which open by terminal holes or pores, through which the pollen is discharged. The order contains some of the most beautiful plants known, and many of them are peculiar to our own continent, Here we find the lovely Trailing Arbutus (Epigeæ repens), sweetest of all the wild flowers of New England. But to name the plant is to charm the senses with a memory of its

some of the most beautiful plants known, and many of them are peculiar to our own co-thenst, liere we find the lovely Truling Arbovers of New England. But to mane the plant is to charm the senses with a memory of the exquisite clusters of rose-cloved flowers peculiar to the control of the control of the control is to charm the senses with a memory of the exquisite clusters of rose-cloved flowers peculiar and exhaling a delicious spley fragrance. There is searcely a flower is all the same and the senses with a memory of the control of the co

In total, and the Europeans make a jelly of them.

The Kalmias are ceregreen shrubs, with showy flowers, which are notable for the curious manner in which the stamens are bent back from the pistil, and beld by the anthers in little depressions in the corolla, autif the pollen is ripe. Then, when the flower is perfectly developed, at the touch of an insect, or at any jar of the diaments, the stamens free themselves with a spring from their confined position, and catter their pollen in showers. The insect that may have caused this singular action cannot fail to get well powdered, and to convey the particles athering to its body from one flower to another,—thus aiding in the work of crossfertilization.

them to some tastes. But preferable to these are the tender leaves of the young shoots, which contain an aromatic, highly-pungent oil. At Gibson's and Miller's, the Leather-Leaf (Casandra colveniata) is also abundant. The shrub boasts of no beauty, being low and scraegly, and naving thick, scurfy, leaves, and small white flowers, appearing early in the springtime.

smail white flowers, appearing early in the springtime.

The sub-order Pyroleæ is very small, including only about twenty species, which are herbaceous, broad-leaved evergreens. Nine of them are found east of the Mississippi, and four in our vicinity. The Round-Leaved Pyrola (Pyrola rotundifolia) occurs at Michigan City, the Shin-Leaf (P. elliptica) at Gleneoe and Riverside, and the P. secunda at Miller's and Pine Station. All of them are scantily represented at the places mentioned. The Pyrolas are lovely little plants, consisting of a cluster of evergreen root-leaves, and a simple raceme of nodding white flowers shooting up from the centre. They blossom in June and July. The Pipsissema, or Prince's Pine (Chimaphila umbellata), is also rare with us, occurring at Michigan City and Laporte. Its corymb of white or purplish flowers, terminating the short, leaf-clad stems in June, exhales a delightful fragrance. The plant is said to have valuable tonic properties.

The sub-order Monotropene embraces ten

clad stems in June, exhaies a delightful fragrance. The plant is said to have valuable tonic properties.

The sub-order Monotropene embraces ten species of strange, leafless, almost colorless parasites growing on the roots of pines, oaks, and other forest-trees. They are natives of Europe, Asia, and North America, where they abide in cool, dry woods. The Indian Pipe (Monotropa uniflora) is one only species, growing at Riverside and Giencoe, but not commonly in either locality. It is a waxen, corpse-like plant, consisting of one or more round, thick stems springing from a ball of matted fibrous roots, furnished thinly with scales in the place of leaves, and bending over at the top, where the flowers are clustered, like the bowl of a pipe. It is the very ghost of a plant, with the weird, uncanny look of one that has unwarrantably burst from its coffin, and come forth to haunt the daylight in the grewsome garb of the grave.

The Ericacea serve their chief purpose in adorning the earth. The fruit of some species is grateful, and the juices of a few are used in medicine, or are valued for their pungent flavor. Dangerous narcotic properties, exist in certain genera, as the Rhododendrons, the Kalmias, and others. The leaves of some of these are poisonous to animals, and the honey that is made from their flowers is deleterious. It is said that the honey which Zenophon described as stuperying the Greek soldiers, in the famous retreat of the 10,000, was collected from the Rhododendron ponticum. Pallas, a Russian traveler, accuses the Azalea pontics of the mischiel. The Kalmia augustifolia is called Lambkill because its foliage poisons sheep, and the Kaltifolia is said to do the same. The beautiful Azaleas, which enliven our conservatories in the spring, came originally from Asia Minor, but a number of less showy species are indigenous in the Eastern States.

THE BRITISH VIVISECTION ACT.
Prof. Huxley read a paper, at the recent
Domestic-Economy Congress in Birmingham, on Elementary Instruction in Physiolgy." the close of the essay, the author made the following pertment comments on the Vivisection act, which has caused such warm discussion act, which has caused such warm discussion in Great Britain: "I think it is my duty," said the Professor, "to take this opportunity of expressing my regret at a condition of the law which permits a boy to troll for pike, or set lines, with live frog bait, for idle amusement; and, at the same time, lays the teacher of that boy open to the penalty of fine and imprisonment if he uses the same animal for the purpose of exhibiting one of the most beautiful and instructive of physiological spectacles, the circulation in the web of the foot. No one could undertake to affirm that a frog is not inconvenienced by being wrapped up in a wet rag and having his toes tied out; and it cannot be denied that inconvenience is a sort of pain. But you must not inflict the least pain on a vertebrated animal for scientific purposes (though you may do a good deal in that way for gain or for sport) without due license of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, granted under the authority of the Vivisection act. So it comes about, that in this present year of grace 1877, two persons may be charged with cruelty to animals. One has impaled a frog, and suffered the creature to writhe about in that condition for hours; the other has pained the animal no more than one of us would be pained by tying strings around his fingers, and keeping him in the position of a hydropathic patient. The first offender says, 'I did it because I find fishing very amusing,' and the Magistrate bids him depart in peace; nay, probably wishes him good sport. The second pleads, 'I wanted to impress a scientific truth, with a distinctness attainable in no other way, on the minds of my scholars,' and the Magistrate fines him 25. I cannot but think this is an anomalous and not wholly creditable state of things." in Great Britain: "I think it is my duty," s

Mr. John Williamson, of Scarborough, England, a geologist of eminence, and the discoverer of the celebrated Gresthorpe plant-beds, died July 15, at the age of 93. Dr. James Bryce, whose labors in geology have made his name well known in British science, was killed on the 10th of July by the fall of a cliff on which he was operating with his hammer. He was 71 years of age.

The Portuguese African explorers, Maj. Scepa Pinto and Capt. Brito Capello, have set out for Loando with the best equipment ever provided for an African expedition. They take with them one of the finest equatorials of the Polytechnic School of Paris, a sextant of great delicacy, and new apparatus for the study of terrestrial magnetism, with other instruments of superior quality.

Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, President of the

of superior quality.

Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, President of the Royal Society and Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, arrived in Boston on the 9th of July, and immediately proceeded to the Rocky Mountains of Colorado and Wyoming, to study the flora of that region. He was accompanied by Prof. Asa Gray, of Cambridge, Prof. Leidy, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Hayden, to whose Survey the party are temporarily annexed.

Thackeray's "Old Friend." In discussing "Greenwich Dinners," a few weeks since, a writer in the Truth alluded to "Pheckaray's partiality for beans and bacon. Not only did he delight in this excellent combination, but he was equally enamored of all the other plain dishes, which one never, under any circumstances, sees except by chance. One winter afternoon, about 4:30 of the clock, a friend of the great novelist entering the coffee-room of the Atheneum, was surprised to find him dining by himself at an obscure table, evidently anxious to aftun observation. On inquiry Mr. Thackersy confessed that he had been engaged out to a dinner party at 7:30, but seeing tripe and onlons on the menu, he was unable to resist the temptation, and had sent an excuse to his intended hosts, on the ground that he had suddenly met an old friend and was unable to leave him." This reminds one of Lord Galveston inviting Pelham "to meet a lunch of venison."

#### THE CURRENCY.

SOME QUESTIONS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, Aug. 9.—In your editorial of this morning, entitled "Two Schemes Considered," you go on to give reasons why the watering of the currency, or, in other words, the increase of the volume of irredeemable greenbacks, may involve us in peril and general ruin. All very good; but I would like to know by what means the advocates of an increased namer currency. good: but I would like to know by what means the advocates of an increased paper currency propose to get the stuff into circulation. Is it by another war, or new public improvements, or by donation, or how? You will see that, if this cannot be done, it is no use arguing what might be. Please enlighten and oblige, yours truly, James Barker.

If Congress degred to increase the irredeemable legal-tender to the full limit of the law, viz.: to \$400,000,000, they could direct the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds for greenbacks in the gpen market, and thereby re-issue the \$40,000,000 of legal-tenders which have been retired during the last twelve years. How much premium would have to be paid for the bonds cannot be foretold,—perhaps 20 to 25 per cent. The \$40,000,000 of reissued notes might purchase \$30,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, which, of course, would add \$10,000,000 to the national debt, as the notes would some time have to be redeemed. What effect it would have on the value of the whole currency for Congress to take steps backward and to order an increase of the irredemable notes to the full limit of the original pledge given to the public creditors, viz.: \$400,000,000, can only be guessed at, but it would most likely send gold up to 115 or 118 for a time, and greenbacks down to 85 or there-abouts. It is difficult to see how such a measure would tend to increase confidence on the part of creditors or business men, or help those who had notes or mortgages to renew .- ED.

A CURRENCY SUGGESTION.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Everybody is in favor of the stereotyped programme, viz.: (1) Remonetization and free coinage of silver. (2) Repeal of the Resumption act; and (3) the removal of the war-taxes from bank circulation. If Congress has any respect at all for the opinions and wishes of the people, it will hasten to grant

these indispensable reforms.

But is there not still "one thing needful" besides? Greenbacks are up to par with silver now; but why? Because, as the law now stands, they are to be redeemed in gold sixteen months hence. But, if that law were repealed and silver made a legal-tender, greenbacks would sink as much below silver as they are now below gold, and silver would be as effectually driven out of circulation as gold now is. The great problem is how to make silnow is. The great problem is how to make silver circulate or be on a par with greenbacks and bank bills. I would suggest that a sinking-fund equal to thirty-six millions per annum, or three millions per month, be set apart to be invested in silver eoin and exchanged for greenbacks. This would retire the whole greenback circulation of three hundred and sixty millions in ten years, and would produce no contraction, as a circulating silver dollar would be issued for every paper dollar retired. This is clearly within the ability of the Government, and I think that the steady issue of \$3,000,000 in silver per month in exchange for greenbacks would maintain the whole amount outstanding on a par with silver.

J. H. Kedzie.

REDEMPTION-BONDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Permit me to suggest a mode that would aid greatly in bringing greenbacks to par, and perhaps fully accomplish the object without materially changing the amount of currency in circulation. If the Resumption law could be repealed or suspended, and the silver dollar remonetized and made a full legaltender, these redemption-bonds would make greenbacks at once equal to coin: 1. Let there be authorized an issue of about

\$100,000,000 of redemption-bonds principal and \$100,000,000 of redemption-bonds of the interest payable in United States coin.

2. The principal of the bonds to be payable in ten or twenty years, and the interest quarterly or semi-annually; but the Government to hold the option of calling them in at any time upongiving three months' notice, and pay-ing them in coin.

3. The rate of interest to be 5 per cent per

3. The rafe of interest to be 5 per cent per annum, or whatever rate may be necessary to keep the bonds at par. [Who could tell in advance what that rate would be!—ED.]

4. The bonds to, be issued at par in greenbacks, and in sums of \$1,000 or multiples thereof; and only to persons wanting them in exchange for greenbacks.

5. The greenbacks received for these bonds to be held for the sole purpose of paying them out in exchange for the bonds, upon the demand of the holders thereof; but the bonds presented for such exchange to have been issued not less than three months prior to their presentation.

By this means the bonds would be equal to

sued not less than three months prior to their presentation.

By this means the bonds would be equal to both coin and greenbacks; and therefore the coin and greenbacks would be equal to each other. Then with coin and greenbacks equal to each other. Then with coin and greenbacks equal to each other, there would be no desire on the part of holders of greenbacks to present them for redemption-bonds, unless there should really be an excess of greenbacks beyond the business demands of the country. If the general stagnation of business should lead to changing too many greenbacks into bonds, this would soon be corrected by the demands of business calling the greenbacks out again in exchange for the bonds; while the provision that the bonds offered for exchange shall have been issued three months before presentation will present a too rapid retirement of greenbacks, and wholly prevent their being exchanged for bonds when sought to be done for the sole purpose of getting temporary interest on capital.

The rate of interest might be high, but the

on capital.

The rate of interest might be high, but the The rate of interest might be high, but the cost to the Government would be only nominal. Whatever it might be would be more than balanced by the advantages of the general prosperity that would follow. Perhaps at first \$50,000,000 of redemption might be called for.—but the demand would never average that sum,—while on the bonds not issued there of course would be no interest paid.

#### VERSES.

What gladness fills the wanderer's heart, when, after many years which have been passed in vague unrest, And often mixed with tears. He sees again those loving ones whom time can iever change. And hears once more the voice of her whose love naught can estrange.

The world perhaps has been unkind, Nor gave to him who sought One word to case a sorrowing mind,
Nor e'en a single thought:
But 'tis not thus in that old cot
Where dwells the mother dear.
For. though by all the world forgot,
He finds a welcome there.

And would be tell to willing ears
Of all that he has known
Of toil and cares these many years,
Since last he saw that home,
He knows there's one who e'er will give,
Whatever else may be,
Till death shal, come to take her hence,
Her love and sympathy.
CRICAGO, August, 1877.

Advantages of Crying.

A French physician is out in a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operations. He contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or cry.

symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or cry.

He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from 126 to sixty in the course of a few hours by giving full vent to his emotions. If people are at all unhappy about anything, let them go into their rooms and comfort themselves with a loud boo-hoo, and they will feel 100 per cent better atterward.

In accordance with the above, the crying of children should not be too greatly discouraged. If it is systematically repressed, the result may be St. Vitas' dance, epileptic fits, or some other disease of the system. What is natural is nearly

always useful, and nothing can be more natural than crying of children when anothing occurs to give them either physical or mental pain.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.

Workingmen's Recting—A Labor Party
Called For.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 8.—Since the collapse
of the strike, the dismissal of the military, and
the resumption of railroad-traffic, the city has
been unusually quiet. Last night the workingmen caused a slight ripple of excitement by
assembling on the North Side to the number of
over 2,000, and representing nearly every department of industry. The object of the
gathering was to organize a Workingmen's
party, similar to that formed at Philadelphia last winter, for the purpose of
influencing legislation in the interests of
the laboring classes. The meeting was very orderly. The Chairman stated, at the outset, that
it was not a Greenback or Sovereign-of-Industry
meeting. It had no affiliation with capital,
which, as now controlled, was the poor man's
enemy. The principal speaker was Mr. Daniel
Fisher, a cabinet-maker from the South Side.
He is "quite a young man, and acknowledged that his experience was limited
but he pitched into the "bloated-bondholder"
class with a zeal that made up for any omission
in that direction. He said the claims of existing political parties, that they were friendly to
the workingman, were false. The laboring class
had no friends but themselves. They constituted a large majority of the population of the
country, and, if they would secure such legislation as they needed. Several other speeches
were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, The workingmen of the United States. were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The workingmen of the United States have been subjected to great opposition for the last three years; and

WHEREAS, Their wages have again and again

three years; and
WHEREAS. Their wages have again and again
been reduced by large corporations and private empioyers, until they are no longer able to maintain
themselves and their families; and
WHEREAS. Hundreds and thousands of industrious working people have been driven into the
ranks of pauperism and crime, and rained in their
health, oy overwork and bad pay; and
WHEREAS. The working people have, time and
again, petitioned our State and national legislators
for laws that would redress our wrongs, and have
invariably been treated with silent contempt;
therefore, be it
fissolved by this mass-meeting. That the time has
arrived for the working people of America to roast
by all legitimate means the further oppression of
capital and the robbery it perpetrates on labor.

Resolved. That the condition to which capitalists
of this country have reduced the working people
is a foul stain upon this so-called Republic.

Résolved, That the working classes can no longer
look for redress through the present political parties, who have only used them as woting cattle; but
must organize a Labor party, having our lines
strictly drawn.

The meeting adjourned to meet again to-night. The movement is viewed with alarm by local politicians, who profess to see in it not only the germ of Communism, but an element which threatens to project itself into the next municipal canvass and unsettle things gener-ally.

THE LAST SONG OF HIAWATHA.

Hear a story of a Nation,
Once an economic Nation;
And a Democratic party
Sand unto the loyal army:
'Ye are idle and expensive,
Costly, foolish, good for nothing,
Save to rule with sword despotic
O'er misgnided Southern brethren.
We no longer will maintain you;
Get ye to the farthest limit,
Where the savage Indian hoven;
Batile with the savage Indian hoven;
Batile with the savage Indian.
It is May—ye need no shelter:
Ye shall fast until October;
Then we will disband you wholly."
And the army heard and wondered,
Murmured not, but much it wondered,
Murmured not, but much it wondered,
Officers went forth to begrow.
For their daily bread and shelter;
And the men looked on their children,
Saying, 'Ye must ssarve, my children,
For we cannot into plowshares
Beat our swords—they are the Nation's."
Then arose a cry of wailing,
As of very hungry children,
O'er the Muskoday, the meadow,
O'er the sait plains and the mountains;
And the Heron, the Shuh-shuh-gah,
Wept with sympathetic anguish.

Should you ask me how it ended, if the Nation, thenceforth peaceful, Had no need of any soldiers. Had no need of sword or cannon—I should answer, I should tell you: Once a mob rushed through the cities, Burning, plundering, destroying, Beating down the brave policeman, priving of the brave militia; Then the people, much affrighted, Called unto the faithful army, Saying, "Save ns, O our brothers! By the swift express-train hasten From the country's farthest limit, Where the savage Indian hovers; where the savage includence of the war-Come as fast as steam can bring you." And they came, the brave, the war-wort Loyal still they came, though hungry; Stalked, in solid martial column, Through the city-streets beleaguered— Marched with tramp as firm and steady Marched with tramp as firm and steady
As when, on the Western desert,
They the savage Indian routed.
And the mob fied fast before them,
Cried out, "Sauve qui peut," in English,
Fled away and swiftly vanished
From the regulation rifle.
Then the people said, "O soldiers,
You have saved our lives and money:
You have done it well and bravely;
We will pay you in October."
And the lier on, the Shah-shah-gah,
O'er the Muskoday, the meadow.
Screamed, "Methipka'twere well you did so."
8.

#### CURBENT OPINION.

The Sun thinks that the employment of the regular army recently in Pennsylvania and elsewhere was unconstitutional, and hints that President Hayes ought to be impeached for using national troops for police duty. We take it that experts will agree that this is as racy as anything the Sun ever produced on Childs or the Count Johannes. - Albany Evening Journal.

Johannes.—Albany Evening Journal.

The Mississippi platform is meant for the North, and its evident purpose is to convince the North that the Mississippi Democrats are not unworthy the confidence which the Administration has expressed in the whole Southern people. Whether these words were meant or not, those who subscribed to them are anxious to appear well, and that anxiety is in itself, we submit, a great and gratifying advance. When N. V. Meanth, Pari

gratifying advance. — Utica (N. Y.) Herald (Rep.).

The single frantic desire, the sole yearning purpose, the one thing for which the average Amer-

The single frantic desire, the sole yearning purpose, the one thing for which the average American politician forgets his food by day and lays awake o' nights, is to raise the downtrodden workingman from penury to affluence, from toil to idleness. The people should beware of this species. None should shun it more than the workingman. He knows, or should know, that schemes for his betterment by legal definitions of compensation, kind and quality of work and time of labor are nothing but organized idiocy. Legislation cannot overthrow natural laws. There is no royal road to wealth or anything else, but everything must be gained by toil. —indianapolis News.

In nominating Judge West, the Republicans of, Ohio have done a novel thing. The curious spectacle is afforded of a blind man leading a political column. That the carvass will be less spirited or less ably conducted on that account, no one who is acquainted with the nominee will believe. The selection of Judge West by the Republicans we think the wisest that could have been made. Only one other instance of modern times reminds us of the action of the Onio Republicans, and that was the election of Prof. Fawcett to the English Parliament. Prof. Fawcett to the English Parliament. Prof. Fawcett to the English Parliament. Prof. Fawcett attracted attention from the marked ability he displayed in treating public questions. His political essays are models in their way. His services in Parliament, so far from disappointing his friends. have been the subject of frequent remark since. Provided Judge West is elected, there need be no doubt of the manner in which he will acquit himself. Although the victim of a misfortune affecting his visual organs, he may be counted on to reduce the counted on to reduce the counted on to reduce the subject of frequent remark since. ink his visual organs, he may be counted on to re-flect credit upon himself and the State.—Pittsburg Chroatics (Rep.).

The effect of the recent storm in certain

The effect of the recent storm in certain localities is illustrated in the following from the Clinton (DeWitt County, ill.) Public: "We want it distinctly understood that the Public will henceforth oppose all schemes for the sinking of a coal-shaft in this city. Coal-miners are not a desirable population, for they everiastingly keep the community in which they live in a state of constant dread. . . . Freedom and liberty sounds well, but practically there is out little of the commodity in a mining town. No coal-mines wanted in Clinton. "The opening of mines at Clinton would increase the demand for labor, and thus benefit the lasoring class. So far as the views of the Public can influence capitalists in that section, it is pretty clear that that will not be done, and all because of the arbitrary course of such miners as those at Braidwood, who not only put a price upon their own labor (which they have an undoubted right to do, but also assumed to control the capital and business of their employers.—Springleda (Ill.) Journal.

There is something more than usually mean and contemptible in the style of warfare adopted by the Biaine clique of politicians in regard to Secretary Schutz. That set has not, as a rule, been remarkable for pursuing politics with a total disregard of pecuniary emolument, and if its members have been able to give their service to the National Committee free of expense, it has been in virtue of their command of money carned by methods of which they have, as a whole, little reason

to be prend. The impartist observer will be disposed to regard the poverty which compelled Mr. Schurz to take payment for his campaign services as decidedly more honorable than the compentency which piaced shrewder and more calculating statesmen above the necessity of making any such demands. In any case, Mr. Schurz is entitled to belief when he states that his campaign labors left him very decidedly out of pocket. As a general taing, the political experience of the Biane school has been quite the reverse of this.—New York Times (Rep.).

been quite the reverse of this.—New York Times (Rep.).

Two of the greatest necessities of the time are undoubtedly a considerable increase in the standing army of the United States, and the establishmen of such forms of governmental supervision of railways as will promote eafety of travel and transportation. and cheek abuses that have ecome national calamities. One of the principal obstacles to be surmounted by the advocates of either of these reforms will be the opposition that will spring from advocates of ultra State-rights doctrines. The country should, therefore, seriously consider the real meaning and effect of the application to oresent and future emergencies of the antiquated theories that have already inflicted an infinite amount of misery apon the American people. If the Congress of the United States, after careful and mature deliberation, manifesting due regard for the rights and interests of all parties and sections, should be enabled to devise effective and just methods for repressing the disorders and preventing the great losses that have alarmed and distressed the country, the advocate of ultra-State rights theories would forbid the application of these remedies and perpetuate all old evils. He would turn back divilization towards the barbarism of the Dark Ages, when no general principle of justice could be enforced on account of the antagonism of irnorant, orutal, and despotic fendal lords, and when no genuine nation could be established on account of the failure to apply with uniformity any of the new truths discovered in man's progress from besorted ignorance, injustice, and savage cruelty, to a higher plane of enlightenment, honesty, and humanity.—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Hayes seems fully equal to the task of reconciling the people to his Administration, cre-

ment, honesty, and humanity.—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Hayes seems fully equal to the task of reconciling the people to his Administration, created as it was by fraud. The insolence of office which characterized every department of the Government, from ushers to the Secretary, under Grant, have disappeared. Now the humblest citizen may approach the officials of the Government, the President himself—certain of receiving the kindest reception and the most courteous consideration. The whole character of the Government has been changed. Whether you approach Mr. Hayes or one of the Cabinet, or any of the subordinates, you are made to feel that you are a citizen of a republic, and that the officials of the Government are the chosen servants of the public interests. If devotion to the material interests of every section of the country and uniform courtesy can popularize this Administration, it will be popularized. I think the object of Mr. Hayes is to bring as many Southern people in contact with himself and his Cabinet as possible, and to impress them favorably. You may see how great a popularizing movement thus is. The President is himself a gentleman of far more than ordinary social attractions, and all the members of his Cabinet are men of elegance and culture. Every Southern man that meets them is agreeably impressed, and, accordingly, becomes among his friends, associates, and class, a culogist of the President, if not of the Louisiana Returning Board and the Electoral Commission.—

Editorial Correspondence from Washington of New Orleans Democrat (Dem.).

years. Indeed, the evidences of the purpose of the Administration to practice business on economical principles is so manifest that we predict that there will be no scumdals of jobbery resulting from lack of watchfulness on the part of President Hayes and his Cabinet.—Boston Journal (Rep.).

It is both annoying and amusing to observe the supreme assumption of puperfect probity indulged in by those who advocabe that the bonds they nold shall be paid, not in gold and silver, but in gold only. They are everlastingly insisting that the public honesty shall be kept up at a high standard. Their devotion to the national credit is positively romantic; there is nothing equal to it since a Congress composed largely of holders of national bonds passed a law promising that these bonds, paysolic in greenbacks, should be paid in gold, worth at that time 30 per cent more than gold. That Congress pretended to .be "strensthening the public credit," i ut it was really adding 30 per cent to the value of every bond held by its members. So the advocates of an excitative gold payment of these same bonds affect a higher standard of honesty than other people; they pretend to be wholly concerned about the national faith and anxious that the Government should not degrade it by paying its debts in a depreciated metal, while in fact their concern for the national faith is nothing more than a mask for a scheme to put 10 per cent in their pockets.

Silver payment means 100 cents to the dollar, or thirty-six inches to the yard; exclusive gold payments the sold and catalative dollar existed before the gold dollar, the latter was not authorized until years after the former had been authorized and established; and when the gold dollar was comed it was made to conform to its silver predecessor—thus showing that the latter is the original and standard one, shall be set aside and all debts measured with the gold stick, so that creditors may get 110 cents for every dollar or thirty-nine inches for every yard; and they have the effrontery to intimate that it is "dishonest" for any body to object to such robbery. The average Eastern creditor's idea of honesty seems to be exacting, first 30 per cent and then 10 per cent more on his claim than the law of the contract enter or on his claim than the law of the contract enter or on his claim It is both annoying and amusing to ob-

STERLING'S NEW HOTEL. STERLING, Ill., Aug. 10.—Our fine new botcl—the Galt House—creeted by Thomas A. Galt, Esq., at an expense of \$75,000, will be formally opened on the 21st inst., by Mr. J. H. Gray as lessee, and on that evening the citizens of Sterling are preparing to give Messrs. Galt and Gray a grand complimentary banquet, reception, and bati, to which the State officers and prominent bail, to which the State officers and prominent citizens, railroad men and others from various parts of the West are invited. It is intended that this shall be one of the grandest events of the kind ever ceicbrated in this State. The Galt House has been two years in building. It is a substantial brick edifice, with four stories and basement, with all modern improvements, and covers an area of 100 by 120 feet. It will be the finest and most elegantly furnished hotel west of Chicago.

A Detective's Experience Among the Strikers.

Philadelphia Press.

When Gov. Hartranft was about starting to open the blockade on the Pennsylvania Railroad he said to Mayor Stokley: "I want two of your detectives.—cool, keen hands,—who can be depended upon in case of an emergency." And Detectives W. S. Rowland and Henry Weyl were accordingly detailed and ordered to report to the Governor for duty. They had a hard job to see the Governor for duty. They had a hard job to see the Governor for duty. They had a hard job to see the Governor. When they approached his headquarters, two worse-looking Mollie Maguires couldn't have been found in the coal regions. But they managed to obtain an audience at last, and this is the story of their exploits as told by Detective Rowland to a Press reporter:

"At Altoona things becan to look lively."

ploits as told by Detective Rowland to a Press reporter:

"At Altoons things began to look lively. There were not many strikers visible, but the women there were awfully vindictive, and were jeering the troops and saying: "You'll never get farough the tunnel slive; the boys will blow it up on you." Weyl and I went off the car, and got out among the crowd. Nobody suspected us, and we fraternized freely with the strikers everywhere, and assily obtained their confidence by saying that we were engineers from Baldwin's Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, and had struck there. They had their headquarters in a gin-mill, and there were no lack of leaders

and ne want of disposition to do mischief if the opportunity were favorable. They were well organized for this thing, and engineers, brakemen, and trackmen all understood each other. We heard from one of the men at Altoons of a scheme which anight have proved successful and worked great destruction had it not been happily thwarted. It was proposed by the strikers to run an engine up the mountain, and as soon as it was known that the train with the troops was coming to let her go slashing down. You can imagine what would have been the result if this had been done. But it wasn't."

Reporter—What did you do?

Detective—"That's a State secret for the present. At all events, the Governor gave orders after this that the train be run by the block system. That is, it don't anove until the line for four miles ahead is known to be clear of obstructions. We sent two detachments on foot through the tunnel shead of the train, and every precaution was taken to prevent accidents. We got through all right. Pittsburg was lively. We soon found ourselves among the strikers, and in twenty minutes we were all right. I had a chat with one man which explains a point now involved in mystery. He said that he, with a good many more of the strikers, when this thing begun, made up their minds to stop the running of trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad until the Government, had to take charge of the line. 'There was,' he said, 'a clause in the charter of the Company which gave the State Government the right, after a certain time, to take possession of the road if its owners failed to transport the mails.' This wild idea had evidently gained considerable belief among the more ignorant of the men, and a more ignorant lot I uver saw anywhere. We were there ostensibly trying to obtain work, and in making our rounds we found ten or inches and increase in the charge of the unit of the company which ten or inches and increase in the charge of the unit of the company which gave the state Government was proved to the men, and a more ignorant lot I u were there ostensibly trying to obtain work, and in making our rounds we found ten or twelve applicants for every job vacant. It was the same in Allegheny, and pretty much the same in East Liberty. I tell you the people there are just now beginning to appreciate the extent of their folly."

THE STRIKERS' PROBLEM.

WILMINGTON, Will Co., Aug. 6.-Heretofore have left the strikers' problem to be worked out by others, and now for the firs time give public expression to my private views, fully convinced that the solution of the momentous problem interests and concerns the whole people,—that, as it sprung from the people, it is for the people to answer. Aside from the inflated condition of labor and the "price current" during and immediately after the War, it is quite easy to decipher the causes which brought about the grand change from bad to worse. Everything has been in such a gaseous and balloon-like shape since the War that a and balloon-like shape since the War that at the country becomes among his friends, associates, and class, at the closust of the President, if not of the Louisiana Returning Board and the Electoral Commission.

What is the working of the trade custon to the centre of the same trute, and the trade share adopted the same trute, and the trade are excluded from the way to learn, what then? They must live, After all have been save received some shooling and the ansate that the lighter way of clerks, helpers, bartenders, boreleters, and the received some shooling and the strength of the lance of the object of the country and emoloy every laware received some shooling and the strength of the lance of the object of the country and emoloy every laware of the same sof substained in the lighter way of clerks, helpers, bartenders, boreleters, driven, gaming-house stiendants proportion has been driven to gentled ways of living by theiring and frime, and by living on fancy women, still there remains the same of living by theiring and frime, and by living on fancy women, still there remains the same of living by theiring and frime, and by living on fancy women, still there remains a trade in a second way. What is the result? They get a half boil of the trade in some irregular way, and then, here they shade the very law the proportion of the same as if they were work-men. In this way the trade union, whose first observes the ways of all. —Cincanand factule.

The Administration has entered upon a general policy of conducting the affairs of the Government. The Repablicant policy of conducting the affairs of the Government on sensible ousliness principles. If departments of the public service have the excited pay which they did not earn, this is to be no longer the case. The country has demanded economy in the management of the Government. The Repablicant policy has been appointed to Inquire into the service put upon a practical business footing. The same policy has been observed in all of the departments of the public service ha most any moment it only required a slight movement of the lance of distrust in the hand

mutual. You strike the belly, although it is supplied by the hands and carried around by the feet, and you wilt and wither both hands and feet. Tom Scott, by his skill and good management during the present strike, has saved to his engineers their engines and their homes, and to the Company his life salary. His occupation gove and theirs go with it, as well as the accumulated experience of years. Let capital and labor go hand in hand. The panic has closed manufactories, there is not the call for transportation there was, then let the engineer share the burdens of the Company, and let neither attempt to oppress the other. The fault is a want of private and public confidence. The remedy is the quieting of the public pulse. To keep children out of mischief divert their minds from mischief, employ them. A farmer with a number of employes has just said that his best year was when he had to study nights to keep his men prolitably employed days. The great trouble is, the public attention has busied itself more in arresting than employing labor. The harvest is nearly passed and the summer nearly ended, and the wants of the future unprovided for. There's a fecre panic ahead unless arrested. How many laborers' have supplies for the winter? How many there are that cannot get employment! What effort, Congressional or otherwise, has been made to aid either capital or labor? Absolutely nothing has been done for years past. In Congress neither of the political parties have thought of or worked for that. Congress could have aided both, and by aiding could have keep thoth in affinity; but instead of that both parties are responsible to a large extent in trying to make the workingmen think that capital and pampered party were oppressing them. Instead of contributing to the aid of industry, they have spent their time in and out of Congress in besinearing themselves with political war-paint and in trying to smirch each other. Let Congress assemble and pass a series of measures promoting and cultivating the industries of the countr

NO LETTER.

Dear love, hast thou forgotten me so soon?

Each morn I look in vain for some sweet word;
My heart grows sick and tired with hope de Ah, love! nast thou forgotten me so soon?

The miles are long that he between our hearts; And yet, through ev'ry moment of the day, Thy smile doth move me with the olden sway; But, ah! the miles are long between our nearts.

No letter! Ah, the days are long and sad! Love, send me but one word across the space, And all the Earth will wear a fadeless grace. No letter! Ah, the days are long and sad! Windson, Aug. 7, 1877. FARNY DRISCOLL.

A Busy Sportsman.

Gatevatoa (Tex.) News.

Mr. Bartlett, living near Red River, in Clay County, has killed 278 head of deer, in a circumference of ten miles from his house. In addition to these, he has killed countless numbers of antelope and other small game. It is no uncommon sight for our cattle-men to see bunches of wild horses. No efforts are made for their capture. Helvy has the hide of the buffalo that dared invade our town.

BADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed INDORSING Dr. RADWAY'S B. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Tears,

New York, Jan. 4 1877.—DRAR Sin: Having for secral years used your medicines, doubtingly as first, but after extending their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully inowhedge the advantage we have derived from them, the pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Religional statement of the second secon

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffer rom pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE OR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and to The Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most exeroclating pains, allays damquation, and cures Congestions, whether of the mags, becomed, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by me application

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or exeruciating the pain, the MEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm Crippled, Nervous, euralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE. Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,

Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Hears,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Caills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites The application of the READY RELIEF to the part parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ase and comfort.

The second of the seco

FEVER AND AGUE.

PRYER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever adress and 10 other Maiarions, Billion, Scarlet, Typhol, ellow, and other Fevers (aided by KADWAY'S FILLS) quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cent robottle.

## HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicing that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

Every drop of the Saraaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood. Sweat, Urine, and other daids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for in prepares he wastes of the body with new and sound material scrofula. Syphilits, Consumption, Glanduiar Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouin, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system. Sore Eyes, Strumton ous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Bruptions, Fever Sores, Said Head, ding Worm, Sait Rheum, Erysteptas, Atome, Black Worth, and all wastes of the Hig principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them. The patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that are continually progressing, incoceds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarasparillan will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commends in work

creasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all
remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrotulous,
Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only potive cure for Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

Dn. Radway—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was remaineded, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvest and Laought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six belies at the Resolvest and one box of Ladway Pills, and two cottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a six of many to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, as appeter than I have for twelve years. The worst timo, was in the left side of the bowels, over the groth. I write this o you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

PRICE, - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER. ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—Dr. Radway—Kind Sir: 1 have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about 000 year for ovarian tumor on the abdomen, which the most emittent physicians of our Medical College pronounced incursole.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 275 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten jounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pills igot the medicines from G. Gravill. Pieuse send me your book. "Yalso and True."

MRS. C. KRAPF.

MRS. C. KRAPF. Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

Dr. Radway-Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, healti still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. have had a great many calls this aummer to inquire of the wouderful qure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohlo, one from Canada, three from Jackson, and quite a number from this place. Yours with respect, MKS. C. EKAPF. We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. See Sas estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful carse effected by it. Yours respectfully Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18-1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tasteless, eigantly coated with sweet guin, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Salway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stoffense, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous discusses, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepais, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Rowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Pur'dy vegetable, containing no mercury, Illsersia, in deleterious drugs.

For Goserve the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs.

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Bood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Hearton, the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Hearton, Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Chokint and Sufficeating sensation when in alying rooture, Dimerca and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyge, Pari in the Side, Chest, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat burning in the flesh.

READ FALSE AND TRUE.

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No.

Up from the valley, the laborne to my lister and the babbling brook Sings its lullaby year

THE

LET

Hores contributors;
"Montie" (2, one
"Pantomine" (2);
North, "Colocado Sp
III. 'Lady Louise"
Leaves"; "Lon C.";
sician," who writes
"jelly"; Mand-Lee,

Mone in the meadow with the weeds grow and the atternoon-ear.

Play over the time-at-

The masses and liches.
Have woren upon its
and the venomous seep
Through its nooks an

Phe sycamore-tree the la leafless, and bran and the sweet-scenter Have made it a billo

The trees in the orch Though they're cover And, with every break They cover the grant The Oriole's singing
To the Sun that is a
While the mother-bin
To the birdlings with

And I sit on the trunk
And think of the day
Of the years that has nave lost, Since I last heard to As a child I am playing Gramusing myself Again in the wildwood In each crevice and

The plaintive song of t Borne on the evening And the lonesome, dis le echoing through t The night-winds have And I see it is snow; And I sigh as I start of Through the Moons

I, too, am deserted, a Like the home of m And that's why I come And think of the des Though I'm houseless old, The friends of my

eyond the soft light They are waiting to MILWAUKER, AUE CHAT'S To the Edit DECATUR, Ang. 6 s peor Lambert, a six sammoned to appear for trnal because his actly jice with those thred to appeal to it the Kink, thinking h

the Kink, thinking hearning to good given that he would a master. The argume Abbey, and the King surrounded by all the prelates, Judges, tiers of distinction a was brought into the dience and require against his royal and The Bishop of ference. Then the amid the ringing of abape of the applane amid the ringing of;
sbape of the applaus
became tired he wa
as most of our trains
me: steamed up.
water, Gardiner
Youstal Stokesly as
steamed, and tooted
while Lambert defer
best he could. The
by asking the finite
would live or die,
hody but strong 13 fi
and courage that que
gry fismes, "three
mency." Well, was
was, and the end.
you all that I am see not being "angration as proof of strong as proof of tured." I have also ment that says, "rise," and I think

A new combatant sword or gun, but with nippers. W quiver when the nippale at sight of blowait in painful and she callists, as hed darkness in regard jest that the next in interpretor winh. Susan Nipper, y idea that you are gall. And I was at othe world, Nant sumed the shape reflection convince and instead I five descendant of that he years and as softly as the have been ceaseles developing, until feet climar in you that your, letter hike a summer as possess some of do as my partne winter, when I king, ace, and ten A Bachelor, in Iy out, and, like weakness, and lof use it. I tender had deepest ayar, bat indiscreet as sister of the shap him up. Well, a the land of his frupt and "chees him," stabe" had

better application
Bert Stanford a
Gon of Siling a b
goblet or tin cur
pail to the kettle
bright water-dn
Jympathy; and
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lif you had
intellect, culture
items upon whisi
depended. I es
the responsibility The responsibility I know positiver water, spring, convey from the be necessary to brass, tin

convey from the be necessary to sundower server eat any you state whether the lold Bachelor to having made a story." that I as India and Eight for two reasonsting, and second the beautiful perused them, I away and the shores of waves, and I be birth. I saw on a zure gleaming

n. Thurlow Weed SR. R. R. REMEDIES

S REMEDIES,

em for Several Years.

R. R. READY RELIEF Pains in from One to NE HOUR

Pain Remedy

O TWENTY MINUTES.

READY RELIEF

be Ridneys,
of the Bladder,
on of the Bowels,
on of the Bowels,
on of the Lungs,
'hroat, Difficult Breathing,
'alpitation of the Heart,
Diphtheria,

Toothsche, is, Rheumatism, Chills, Ague Caills, ins, and Prost Bites, in half a tumbler of water will a ramps. Spasms. Sour Stomach, etc. Distriba, Dysentery, Colic, ad all internal Pains as a system a bottle of RADWAYS is them. A few drops in water pain from change of water it randy or Bitters as a stierowing.

AND AGUE.

Blood-Increase of Flesh and

ADWAY'S

lian Resolvent

Increase in Flesh and s Seen and Felt,

BLOOD PURIFIER.

elf stronger, the food digesting oving, and flesh and weight in-sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all the cure of Chronic, Scrothous, in diseases, but it is the only poe-

Bladder Complaints,

cases. Gravel, Diabetes, Dropey, incontinence of Urine, Bright's and in all cases where there are the water is thick, cloudy, binked he white of an egg, or threads ilke a morbid, dark billious appearant of the control of the contro

elve Years' Growth adway's Resolvent

we had Ovarian Tumor in the All the doctors said "there was ed everything that was recombelled me. I saw your Resolvent File. bt. had no faith in it, between twelve years. I took six bettlessness box of isadways Pills, and two Relief; and there is not a sign of it, and I seel better, smarter, and it was and I seel better, smarter, and the bowels, over the strength of the bowels, over the total the benefit of others. You can be, HANNAB P. KNAPP.

- \$1 Per Bottle. TANT LETTER.

April 30, 1875, -Dr. Rapway-en taking your Resolvent, Regu-sing the Keady Relief about one lors on the abdomen, which the ms of our Medical College pro-

on a tree. My weight was 275 enoed with your remedies, and and ten pounds, but they are not aken twenty four bottles of Re, and twenty-four bottles of gens, and the gens, and the gens, and the gens, and the gens of t

from Mrs. C. Krapf.

Sir: I take the liberty to address is greatly improved by the use of second to the tumors are entirely easily to Propay is gone, health weight decreasing very fast. I calls this summer to libudice of ir incidence has done for me, one amais, three from Jackson, and he place. Furns with respect, and the second to the second

Mg. 18 1875.

ING PILLS!

cleanse, and strengthen. Radc of all disorders of the Stomidney, Bladder, Nervous dispation, Costiveness, Indigesmess, Billous Fever. Inchant
mess, Billous Fever. Inchant
mess, Billous Fever. Inchant
warranted to effect the stomation of the stomation of

ADWAY'S

THE HOME.

LETTER-BOX.

DESERTED. lose in the meadow the old house stands, with the weeds growing up to the door; at the avernoon-sun, with its flickering light, pay over the time-stained floor.

There are letters at this office for the following Home contributors; please send for them:
"Montie" (2), one containing cactus cuttings;
"Pentomine" (2); "Bitter Sweet" (2); "Sam Karth." Colorado Springs; "Myrtle," Dundee, Ill.; "Lady Louise"; "Subarban"; "Autumn Lartes"; "Lou C."; "Up and Down"; "Physician," who writes on female development; "Jelly"; Mand Lee, "Mattoon.

bareheaded in the sunshine, while a handsome boy, with the flush of the race dyeing his cheek and the treant hat beld in his hat triumphantly, stands before her. And many a man looks back and sees a girl with wind-kiesed curls and white ontstretched hand receiving the runaway, while a smile ripples over her lips as ocean waters ripple over coral reefs. And many a woman with happy, cartiess laughter tells of the boy who loved her when she went to school, and many a man whistles a gay tune as he thinks of the heart he broke "at the University." And many a husband and wife talk of tneir first meeting in the dim old halls or on the green hilleide, and the remembrance brings a thrill of happiness just as aurely as the shower brings the rainbow, and—I guess I'd better stop, or L. M. Bark will be calling me sentimental, and that would make me feel very bad.

By the way, would it not be profitable for as many as wish to change the subjects, and for us to modify our criticisms a little? We have had substantial entertainment, well-spiced viands, and 2elicious dessert, but, as seasons change, so should food, both for the physical and mental parts of our nature. In the suringtime sailed of certain kinds, and in the fall different varieties, and in the cold, bright light of ley winter, heat-producing fats with well-preserved fruits and vegetables. The esthetic enjoyments of the sensons are the budding and leaving out of the spring, the aromatic flowers, the groves, the warbling of birds: in summer the waving of grain and fragrant new-mown hay, venturesome young birds, the qualit, the lark; and in the fail the 'seere and yellow leaf," the lowing of catite, the long, baimy days, the painted skies; and in winter snow and sleigh-bell, dance-and song. How we have all enjoyed the beautiful letters, substantial dissertations, the useful recupe, the word-painting, the happy repartee, the bon mots, the little nothings,—onc. all of us the same things, or all of us equally, but that we welcome Saturday's Tamuns as we welcome sisters,

serior printing not the flooring and the flooring printing not the flo

I claim your acquaintance at the Convention! When are you to have that meeting in Chicago, to which we are all to be bidden?

Fran Lear, Box 1976.

FLIRTING. The Editor of The Tribuns.

Chicago, Ang 9.—Amber has well said, "Girls, don't firt." It is a reckless way of calling forth comments and remarks from young men who have nothing better with which to occupy their brains (if they have any) than watching for some laxity of morals in the opposite sex that they may take advantage of. There are a great many thoughtless, rattle-brained, yet well-meaning girls, who bring upon themselves the censure of nonorable men and apon themselves the censure of nonorable men and women by the loose way in which they air their morals in public. And I must lay the blame in a

up. if possible, in Harry, an idea of self-responsibility, remove the restraint of fear at once, and try the oid policy.

Alt the breakfast table the morning following a day of great depredations in a neighbor's yard, and a very unceremonious visit into the country, returning with a rimless hat, forn clothes, and a general appearance that a hurricane or a threshing machine had tried to destroy the body, and as if the calamities of a panic had nearly destroyed his mind, I begin, in a quite serious yet kind tone:

"Harry, matters did not go well with you yesterday, did they" Harry hung his head at first, then, looking at me timidily and surprised at the manner of my approach, besitatingly replied:

"No, not very." I then reviewed the cost, and compensation of such conduct upon the basis of damage to property, clothing, etc., loss of reputation, and the sacrifice of pleasant relations with the members of the family. My remarks were listened to carefully, and with some reluctance he agreed with me upon general principles. Then, in plain, kind words, I told him he was at liberty to go wherever he chose, I only wishing aim to think carefully of where he should go and what he sould do, and notify me or the housekeeper of his whereabouts. I enjoined upon him the necessity of being very careful that he keep out of harm, and he must take the consequences of his conduct, and the whip should be laid aside and not need for a time. We all feared a broken leg or arm, and, to facilitate matters in case our fears were realized, a signal was arranged to be used from the chamber window to call the doctor in case of need. For three days Harry kept within our own yard, one of the sweetest of hoys. His time was largely taken up by deep reflective moods, and his conversation took a very practical turn. His mechanical taste first gave him security, and now one of his chief employments consists in manufacturing an article of household furniture that he torms clothes bars. They are not claborate designs nor highly finnshed, but they hav

LET THERE BE PEACE. THERE BE PEACE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Dear friends, one and all, after reading the various criticisms, both pro and con, upon the small bombshell fired from Champaign three weeks since, I wish to add my say, not as to the partness concerned, but upon the subject, viz.: intellectual cuiture, which, through the personalities of some of the correspondents, is getting into bad repute, and sowing the seeds of discord in our harmonious circle.

sonalities of some of the correspondents, is getting into bad repute, and sowing the seeds of discord in our harmonious circle.

When Mrs. Vale's letter appeared, urging The Home contributors to raise higher their standard, I was indignant, as I presume nearly every other reader was, — not because she advocated a more elevated tone, but on account of the personal and ill-natured remarks about some of the best-loved contributors, and the assumption of superior intelligence upon her own part.

In the various allusions to that letter, the writers in The Home seem ranging themselves into two distinct parties, one of whom waves the banner upon which is inscribed, "Intellect Forever"; while the other unfuris the flag bearing the everpopular words, "Maternal and Home Duties."

Dear sisters, do not let there be dissension amongst us, when we are all walking side by side toward the same goal; but let us consider how wital to the welfare of the present and coming race are both subjects, and only where both are cultivated can we look for the perfect Home, either in The Tribures or elsewhere. This is the age of Intellect, and in the revolution in woman's career, during the last thirty years, strong, clear minds have been required and developed by the circumstances, who have fought and triumphed over rigantic obstacles. Many a battle has a woman fought single-handed against whole corporations of men, and come off victor at last, by patient study and an iron will. Especially has this been the case in the study of medicine. The pioneers in that field were women of strong minds and stronger nerves, who, to achieve their purpose, gave up the sweet ties of love and home in a great measure, and for years endured the sneers of both Professors and students, and the contempt of their own as well as the opposite sex, until at last they won the day, and now they stand acknowledged and respected by the medical faculty and the public generally, and any young girl, if she choose, can stady medicine as easily as she can study music.

This

based, more or less, on observation, and we ob-serve that rural districts, especially highlands, are healthier than cities,—that the latter would be de-populated in a series of years were it not for re-

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But I began this letter to say that I think any one's best thought should not be despised in The flown. Be it wit or wisdam, cake recipe or floater (!) pattern, so it be not too brimfull of folly or egotism, let it be welcome.

Such letters as we sometimes have, containing neither humor, wisdom, nor virtue, could, in my opinion, be comfortably spared. And I think too, we should aim at consistency. If we write an article against signg, we ought not in our next letter make use of some highly-objectionable slang ourselves. We shall never help to the prevalence of a pure English in that way. Lest I should justly incur Kitchen Devotee's reproof of being one to tell "how not to de it," I will add that any one who writes an honest, consistent letter, pretending to no more than she possesses, should not (still in my "amble" opinion) receive a derisive word. Though we may occasionally have to sigh over poor citymology and syntax, let us lay the blame at the printer's door, and never tell our grief, but let concealment. like those troublesome worms I the bud, prey on our damask (rouged!) checks if it must, or lend spice to our own pens, if it can. letter to say that I think any hould not be despised in The wisdam, cake recipe or float-be not too brimfull of folly or

TREAT THEM KINDLY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Historood, Ill., Aug. 9.—There has been a fre-Rightwood, Ill., Aug. 9.—There has been a frequent recurrence of late in these columns of a term that ought to be struck from the language of refinement and good taste. When to be heroic, unselfish, and single-hearted, shall be the aynonym of reproach; when loyalty to buried lover and allegiance to faith that conquers death, shall merit sneers and scorn, and a tender woman's tenderest sensibilities become the ridicule and jest of all who count themselves Christian men and gentiewomen, then shall the term "old maid" merit the obloquy heaped upon it. I never hear these words on scornful lips that my soul does not rise within me, full fledged for battle. I grant you there are unpleasant dispositions among the single of my sex, rasping, briery creatures, who stand in the same relation to their gentler mannered aisters that soured milk does to sweet; but stand in the same relation to their gentler mannered sisters that soured milk does to sweet; but did you ever stop to think in what manner the accident of matrimony would change such matures? Would not the fret of childhood—the necessitous self-sacrificings, and the domestic tempests that darken sunniest summer lives, have made them tenfold more disagreeable as wives and mothers than they are as spinsters? Is there any miracle-working charm in wedlock that warrants the milk of human kindness to keep forever aweet, that rubs down all the angles, and smoothes out all the wrinkles of feminine nature? Have you never found a vixen in the ranks of the matched and mated? Do married women never scold, and never found a vixen in the ranks of the matched and match? Do married women never scold, and make life like rainy weather with the drip-drop of ceaseless contention? Show me one disagreeable "old-maid" and I will point you twenty unbearable wives and mothers. Again, you find sublime devotion in the love of a mother for her child,—a love that never grows weary, that is like the sea, shoreless and soundless.—like the dews of Heaven, never spent in less,—like the dews of Heaven, never spent in giving,—but remember, such mother love is for its own fiesh of its flesh and blood of its heart. But I guardianship of a dead sister's children. I have marked ner endless sacrifice, her unwearied de-votion, her sleepless vigits, her constant love, and I have said to myself, "Lo: such love and I have said to myseif, "Lo! such love passeth knowledge; it is next to the Divine." And I have marked such devotion rewarded in after life, when the children she had gnarded had grown to manly (I) years, by indifference, or a patronizing affection more insulting than insult. I have watched the hidden life, its slights, its sorrows, its sharp neglects, the furrows coursed by unseen tears, the faded eyes hungry for love denied, yet ever craved, and I have wondered that God did not smite into slicence the lips that could ridicule a life so consecrated, or turn to ashee the fitppant sneer ever ready upon the tongues of foois for "old maids." If there be any who read this letter who have by their own lireside an "old maid" ant or poor relation, who has ministered to them, and yearned over them, and loved them from childhood, whose offices have been homely perhaps, such as mending, patching, and keeping the inner wheels of the great household in order, — noiseless as the quiet sunshine or the gentle-falling rain,—from this hour add a reverent respect to the the inner wheels of the great household in order,—
noiseless as the quiet sunshine or the gentle-falling
rain,—from this hour add a reverent respect to the
affection you may have bestowed. She may be
queer of speech and fussy in manner, may do a
thousand things to vex you, and even thwart and
scold a little, but I telly you there is coming a
coronation day for the despised "old maid,"
when you and I, who have ridiculed
her here, shall hardly find standing-room
in the outer halls. Young girls, I write to you tonight. You are a sweeter influence for good, a
more terrible power for evil to-day, than ever before in woman's history. Your path is broadening, your influence growing more and more to the
fullness of perfect shining, and as you wield your

GIRLS AND THEIR EDUCATION.

oposed to debitity or extreme feebleness, or whose organs of respiration are delicate, should not live in large cities, where causes of disease are more abunuant and severe, where ear is is more impure, where hotter air is inhaled, where a smaller amount of outer-air exercise is taken, where furnaces and poisonous gases, where dwellings are more badly ventilated, and cesspool spirits rise more freely and vitiate the air than in our rural highlands.

PHANCIAN.

CRICAGOO, Aug. 10. —There has been some little discussion as to what The Home letters should consist of, and of course the temptation is strong to have something to say on the subject. I do not agree with Chat, that we do not wish learned and even scientific articles here. There is no danger or there being any too learned or too wise. If any on the better being any too learned or too wise. If any one who is capable of writing reviews for scientific articles here. There is no danger or there being any too learned or too wise. If any one who is capable of writing reviews for scientific articles here. There is no danger or there being any too learned or too wise. If any one who is capable of writing reviews for scientific articles here. There is no danger and we will be good enough to write for search and are that agree with the will not be without his interested readers.

And as recards the Cyclopedina, that is what they

E AND TRUE. to RADWAY & CO., No.

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sy's Pills will free the system and disorders. Price, 25 cents

astch asfe combined; and M. E. M., your and hair-holder.

In Devotee, in The Tribure of June 30, ommunication from you on rustic frames; you have one frame made of several varients; do you use the nuts whole or cracked; ricad makes beautiful ones of nut-shells, pok very rustic. She also has made some of glass, glass-beaks, and trinkets, broken, etc. She has one made of bits of broken glasses, arranged to represent a wreath of with stems and leaves, all perfect. She as her frames, made with glass, with white

varnish.

I have been troubled for over a year with neunalgis in my head, and my great standby to arrest
the pain is to lay my head on a bag of hot eats. It
always puts me to sleep,—and you know sufferers
always say, when in pain, "If I only could get to
sleep!"—then I awake refreshed and entirely free
from pain. Heat the oats in a kettle over the fire
or in a pan in your oven. I have never been
troubled with neuralgia any place but in my head,
so I cannot say how beneficial it would be for neunalgia in other parts of the body. Another cure is
drinking hot lemonade.

ra-passet:
What shall I make out of cigar-lighters besides
r-castles, wall-pockets, fan-bolders, card-holdrs, photograph-holders, and picture-frames
Can any one give me the name and address of a

ne of my numerous requests meet with suchaps you may hear from me again. Ad-Lula. P. O. Box 25.

## TWILIGHT FANCIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Excaso, Ang. 10.—Sweet and balmy is the are of evening, when the flery sun-god has card, has according rays beneath the level of our is on and devotes himself to the cremation of m Chinaman. Sweet and balmy the breath of sun, purple and gold, fram my carden below. and, purple and gold, from my garden below. and pleasant the ripple of my neighbor's gar-base, pouring out its crystal spray upon the ty grass. A hose is a very convenient article

thirsty grass. A hose is a very convenient article these warm days; if you don't believe me, try to dispons e with one, and notice the difference.

I love to occapy an arm-chair upon our piazzathese su mmer evenings, and, with feet—I should say fan—upon the railing, meditate upon the passers—iy. At this very moment I see a young gentlems u approaching: he leads by the hand a little child immaculate in white muslin and embroidery. The child calls him "papa:" therefore he must bit a young fathers. I have a prejudice against young fathers; Iknow it to be a prejudice, and give it no better name. This is the reason (perhaps a small one at best): they are forever bolding forth upon the smart sayings and doings, the cutenes, the undeveloped yet remarkable talents, and the beauty of their offspring. Of course, there are after exceptions to this rule. But how on earth could I have the heart to praise my cousin's little daughter, if her father should continually remark: "Don't you consider Birdie a lovely child? Is she not smart for her age? Did you ever see such beautiful eyes as she has?" etc., ste.

lovely child? Is she not smart for her age? Did you ever see much beautiful eyes as she has?" etc., stc.

Sufficient uson such a tender subject. Or course we should put down all altercations in The Home, or attenants at such. Gypsy is correct in her estimates, especially this big brother and his \$100,000. I wonder how he would appreciate some one with as equal amount. As to growing more intellectual in our writings, you may all try as much as you please; but I will hold my hands, close my eyes, and be resigned or consigned for everanore to eternal solitude and sileace. Who is going is draw the distinction line for us between the "intellectual" and its opposite? Don't give our poor editor any more responsibility. I wonder he may be resident and all and the commence and end? How much shall be its width in miles square?

Lon C, writes prettilv. I wonder if she was not my little neighbor across the way before we moved Earther up the avenue?

I would eajoy picking a suarrel with some one at present; I care not who it is. Perhaps Old Bachelor Uncle will favor me by coming forward and socepting the challenge.

I regret exceedingly not attending The Home purnie. The truth is, my rheumatism increases rapidly with advanced age, and my poor eyesight grown dimmer every day. I greatly fear that, even with stronger lenses in my spectacles and a stouter and than some, live will scarcely be able to hobbie mit of the Home Convention.

I dare say the "flirtation" question needs a thorough and vigorous disenseion. How sincerely I pity those poor mortals, like Amber, who have wrought have with hundreds of hearis, and fung hem remeaselessly away. As I am much older than some, allow me to say to the voung and houghtless maidens: "Girls, don't flirt;" don't break the poor fellow's hearts don't get ice-cream and soda-water cut of their pocket-books by the iodiar's-worth; don't set foolish or silly while you reyong, for when you are old you will not desart from it; and the lamentable consequence will be fast you will reproach yourself

## Charming, is it not? Will Jennette please send me some sunflower seeds in care of The Tribunk! Won't we all grow sealthy on such food as "pea-shuck

enormously wealthy on such food as "pea-shuck soup," "boot jelly," and "coffee made out of shirts"?

Flightle, where are you? Birdle and Lillie, the Backelor has answered you, and, as I adote his writings, I won't contradict nor offend him. I have a "floater,"—a dear little Cupid, made of war. Poor fellow! I've had him three years, and his wings are commencing to wear out. Yours, helligerently,

P. S.—Thistledown, there are plenty of squalling waifs in our city. Come thou and get one. Any kind may be had, on inquiry. "You pays your (money and takes your choice." M. M.

FORCE GENERATORS.

money and takes your choice."

FORCE GENERATORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cook County, Ill., July 18.—In my letter of last week (which, by the way, was simply an answer to Honoris) there seems to be a line or two untited in the first paragraph, which obscures the meaning at the point where it occurs. What I stated was, in substance, that all the soft tissness of the body, except the adipose, consisted of nitrogen compounds, in connection with phosphorized fat. Also, in the third paragraph, read "foods" for "fruits."

To the mothers who seem at a loss to know whether the universal and apparently immoderate fessire of children for sweet as one that should be encouraged or repressed, I would like to present a lew physiological facta, and leave them to draw like to wor conclusions.

(1) The amount of force daily expended by an yerage adult is about 3,500 foot-tons, 3,000 foot-tons, or six-sevenths of the whole, being expended in the parely vital operations not depending on nuscuiar contraction, the heat produced being unfficient to raise forty-eight and one-half pounds from the freezing to the boiling point, or, if converted into mechanical force, would raise 150 pounds through a vertical height of eight and one-half miles. The remaining one-seventh is expended in internal and external mechanical work. Some authorities believing that this latter estimate is too nigh, make the proportion of force expended in the first-mentioned manner as high as nine-lenths of the whole. For children there is still another outlay of force in the work of growth, and, although the lotal, actual force expended by small children is not, of course, so great as in the adult, yet, in proportion to the body weight, it is several times proportion to the body weight, it is several times proportion to the body weight, it is several times from the food is used to generate this force.

(3) These elements, for this purpose, can only be economically supplied from the hydro-carbon-accous compounds, of a little more channed in the food is use

sare of force, and indicates the folly of adding to a unnecessarily.

(5) It is not now held, as formerly, that the price expended in muscular contraction is derived mitirally from the oxidation of the material substratum or axotized portion of the muscle. On the motirary, it has now been demonstrated that only very small portion is derived from this source, the principal source being the oxidation of hydrocarbonaceons material in the muscle substance function of glycogen (liver sugar). This, during exercise, decreases, while lactic said increases in the muscle and carbonic acid in the blood returning from it, thus indicating that oxidation of the sugar is taking place. The increase in the muscle and carbonic acid in the blood returning from muscles in motion, is 4 per cent over that returning from muscles at test; or a projection two-thirds as great as that of blood returning from muscles at rest over arterial blood.

(6) The liver elaborates glycogen much mare

readily from starch and sugar foeds than from any other articles of diet.

These facts seem to me vocal, as regards the propriety of impropriety of discarding sugar from the dictary of children, these beings of ceaseless.

WOMAN AND THE BALLOT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Council Blurrs, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Amie M. Hale says in the last Home that "we have been told a great many times that women must not vote, because they cannot fight, and some of us have been obliged to confess that there was something in the argument, "etc. Please, Mrs. Hale, do not concause they cannot fight, and some of us have been obliged to confess that there was something in the argument, "etc. Please, Mrs. Hale, do not confess any such thing! No good woman-suffragist will admit any such argument. My reply to the argument of our opponents that "if women vote, they must also fight," is this: All men have not earned their right to the ballot by the bullet; and if only those who fight should vote, there are many sickly men, many weak little men, many deformed men, and many strong, ablebodied, but cowardly men, who should at once be disfranchised. These all vote, but they do not fight, and fighting is not made a condition precedent to their right to the ballot. The law only requires that those of safficient physical strength and endurance shall take up arms in their country's defense, and I think not many women can be found as fill the law's requirements; so they would have to be excused with the weak little men, the big, cowardly men, and the mes who are physically disquanited. We know there are thousands of voters who never did any fighting, and never will. Why, then, must woman be denied her right to first there are any great, strong women who want to fight for their country in its hour of peril, they should be allowed to do so, and men have no right to disarm them and send them home against their will. But, as there are other daties to be disgoing the proper of the country in its hour of peril, they should be allowed to do so, and men have no right to disarm them and send them home against their will. But, as there are other daties to be disgoing the proper of the country in its hour of peril, they should be allowed to do so, and men have no right to disarm them and send them home against their will. But, as there are other daties to be disgoing to the battle-field, as nurses, or they may care for the crops and the young solders at home. They may also do the voting and look after the affairs of government, the same as do all the weak men, who vote and hold effice, but do not fight.

And

HARD TIMES TOPICS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO. Aug. 10. -Will any of your able con tributors send me just one recipe? It is one for which I have looked often, but, alas! in vain. Among spatter-work, pickles, puddiags, floaters, doves, cakes, pies, and ad infinitum. I have searched until I was forced to turn away with an searched until I was forced to turn away with an aching heart and a weary head. Then I thought there will be no help unless I come before the public myself and make this great inquiry; I think I am not the own one that will await the answer with great anxiety. I went to The Home picnic in hoose to find an opportunity to bring the subject up before the "meeth". How could I do it, when there was such a surfeit of good things and everybody looked so happy and free from care? Now histen and see if you can tell: How can one grow poor gracefully? (I mean in purse.) I suppose you had thought for years that you had enough of this world's goods to live upon till the Millennium came. Then all of a sudden these are hard in the real estate, and everything else you ever possessed. Wo unto the man or woman who put their trast in corner lots, and see them going down, down, until they drop through the other side, and you are forced to believe your almondered bethren have a better hald than you ever had. They will certainly have the foundation, and I guess we had the upper crust. I do hope to have a reply by next week, for as I look in the glass it tells me the corners of my mouth have a downward tendency, and the crows of care have left their silent prints around the corners of my rese.

I tell you, "hard pan," as the men have it, don't

thoughtiess maidens: "Girls, don't filrt;" don't break the poor fellows' hearts; don't get ice-cream and soda-water out of their pocket-books by the dollar's-worth; don't act fooliah or silly while you are young, for when you are old you will not dejurif from it; and the lamentable consequence will be that you will reproach yourself and others with having been "wily, crafty, mad-cap' (as dear Amber says); and let me here announce that Amber is not related to me, though I would be proud of such a relative; and though long years ago, before she was married, her name was Mad-cap.

These golden days glide by too swift;" but let me forewarn any person who possess a dormant genins for writing poetry, that it is not an easy task. Think of the man, who aspired too high and wrote these wonderful words:

These golden days glide by too swift; "but let me forewarn any person who possess a dormant genins for writing poetry, that it is not an easy task. Think of the man, who aspired too high and wrote these wonderful words: forgive the He, for you know he can't.)

O that real-estate and specie payment!

I hope if any of you do send me a recipe you won't begin by telling me I must make a little go a great ways, be contented, do my own work, buy no silk dresses, discard pie and cake, and all the dainties of life, help my husband, etc. I ve tried all those things, and they don't work worth a cent, nor do they help to pay the bills. You'll say don't have any bills. Just tell me right there, shall we beg or starre? Now, Mr. Editor. I think one of the unportant questions of the day is, how to grow poor gracefully, and whoever will answer soon will greatly oblige

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LaChange, Ind., Aug. 7.—It was The Home that induced me to become a reader of The Tribune, but I have never ventured before to make any remarks in its columns, and I hope I shall not be UNE, but I have never ventured before to make any remarks in its columns, and I hope I shall not be repulsed new. In the supplement of July 28, Physician writes under the head of "Female Development," It seems strange that persons of education and refinement continue to overlook the inappropriate use of the word "female." Mrs. Sarah J. Hale called attention, as early as 1856, in the Lady's 1800k for July, to the improper use of "female" as a synonym for "woman," and her arguments against the practice are indisputable. She says, "The term 'female' does not imply anything pertaining to a woman; it cannot be construed to mean a lady; it does not even imply anything feminine, for feminine means—literally—pertaining to woman. The word female, then, should never be used except in contradistinction to man as a male. Its appropriate place is to designate the sex of an animal. To use this term in any other way is to degrade woman. "The poets are the best expounders of language, because they must use the most appropriate words in their truest sense, which is their noblest signification, in order to exait, beautify, and perfect their themes of song." Change the word "woman" to "female" in any verse and note the effect. For example:

"The grace of female's pensive beauty."—Whittier.

"The mother, wi's female's wiles."—Burns.

song. Change the word "woman" to "female" in any verse and note the effect. For example:

"The grace of female's pensive beauty."—Whittier.

"The mother, wi' a female's wiles."—Burns.
Elegant, isn't it? As I have stated only a few of the arguments, I hope the ladies of The Home will look up this subject, and govern themselves accordingly. Blessed will the time be when female colleges and female prayer-meetings are only used to designate those for the benefit of Darwin's anthropoid spes,—if need be,—but not human institutions.

Physician's advice to girls to take care of their bodies, and thus become well-developed women in body and mind, is excellent, and should be preached and practiced until every girl is convinced that her greatest happiness and only salvation lies in being healthy. A diseased and crippled body is liable to contain a corresponding soul. In "Our Girls," by Dio Lewis (which every girl should read), we find that "Miss Lenors, observing that Bridget O'Fiaherty, the acrub-girl, who is ignorant and coarse, has a large waist and powerful chest, and that Miss Sersphine Fiamingo, who is a perfect angel, has a fragile, delicate form, draws the inference that a woman with a strong body is ignorant and coarse, while a sylpalike form signifies the spirituel. "The absurdity of such reasoning is too apparent. As Mrs. Amie Haie says, mothers are responsible for the weifare of our country. Shall the proper education, then.—physical and mental.—of the girls, fitting them for the responsibilities of life, be neglected?

AN OLD MAID'S PLEA.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

BLOOMINGTON, Aug. 8.—Not long since a friend and schoolmate of mine was laughingly called an old maid, whereupon her anger was immediately aroused, and she hastily vowed that, rather than become an old maid, she would marry she cared not whom, if she should leave him the cared become an old maid, she would marry she cared not whom, if she should leave him the next day. Poor, silly, deluded girl! I hope that she will see her error before it is too late. Better be an old maid than a neglected, abused, forsaken wife and mother. Judging from observances carly marriages are not always worthy of approval. Much suffering and unhappiness is brought on by injudicious haste in marrying. Because some old maids are cross and possess unreasonably long tongues it does not necessarily follow that all are so. There are just as many married as maiden ladies of this description. A lady's character, in this as in all cases, depends upon herself.

My friends call me a pokey old maid. Altbough I do not admire being called the former part, I know it sonly too true: and when I attempt to hurry, "my fingers become thumbs," as grand-mother says, and my haste is only mothed & Sometimes I become so thoroughly provoked with myself for this that I feel as though it would do me good to have some one to laugh at me while I engage in a hearty cry. To have them call me the latter does not affect me in the least for three reasons. Firstly, in my opinion "old maids are honorable if old bachelors are abountable." Secondly, I have the advantage of another leapyear hefere my age honors me with that euphonious

title; and, if I am not too pokey, there as just as good shees yet in the sea as have ever been caught. Thirdly, I always think of the little girl who said to her mother, "I never meend to marry; I want to always be a widow, then I can dress in such beautiful black."

Now, I do not advise girls to remain single, but of sing away the horror of being an old maid, and when the proposal is received, before it is answered, to carefully weigh it and know whether it for better or for worse.

M. E. M.—Your pattern was promptly received; will willingly send aniumn leaves and ferms? Did you mean pressed ferms? I asked for collar and cuff, and autumn-leaf holder patterns, but have received aone. Will some one please send? I will willingly return something.

Anni Betascy, what can I exchange for a slip of your white geranium? Unfortunately I lost my plants lass winter, and have not many now, but have a variety of seeds, among them paney, phlox drummondil, petunia, dwarf masturtum, pink, sweet william, helianthus, convolvulus, and many others.

I should like te have a stip of Suburban's white

others.

I should like to have a slip of Suburban's white fuchsia, but pity for the poor plant bids me hold my tongue.

If any one wishes I can send directions for ornamenting vases.

ALMIRA SLINMINS, P. -O. 446.

OPPOSED TO CONVENTIONALISM. To the Editor of The Tribune. Springfield, Ill., Aug. 7.—Amber is right. There is no use in our being so dreadfully prim and precise. I never could see the virtue in making one's self uncomfortable expressly to torture and disturb the equilibrium of every one with whom we come in contact. Of two evils, toe much ceremo-ny and precision of language, or too much slang and freedom of action, by all means give us the and freedom of action, by all means give us the latter. I cannot see why it is necessary one must be saperlatively uncomfortable to be a lady. And what can be more wretchedly uncomfortable than to sit in a straight-backed chair just so, your feet in a prescribed place (unless they are too much under the effects of bine glass for the space allowed), hands hopelessly quiet, mouth screwed in the exact position with an invisible screw, for fear that more than the shadow of a suile may scape, an explession of placid and passive indifference, and such as to give a third and uninterested person overwhelming evidence of his inferiority, eyelashes sufficiently tangled to languidly conceal the otherwise spacking brilliancy of those ords, etc. This is the manner in which many of us are obliged to conduct ourselves at certain houses, or be considered unladylike. And why? Because some Verdant Green has pronounced this as etiquette and that as uncoaventional. I don't believe he knows any more about it than I do. But then if he says it's so it is so, whether it's so or not. Ah, well, it's all im a lifetime! Fill have to resign my-self to my fate. I might as well be a broomhandle and let my prospective better-half chastise his mother-in-law (also prospective) with it.

Some of our members, especially Bachelor, remaind me of an affecting little story:

mind me of an affecting little story:

"I'll scream if you touch me!" exclaimed a pert miss, whose lover was seeking an inaocan kiss. By this prudish conduct cold water was thrown. The lover drew backward, and left her alone.

"I'll scream if you touch me!" she cried out once more. He said. "I ala't near you—I found it a bore." She quickly subsided, grew tender to view. And whispered, quite softly "'!l scream till you do." My poor, querulous old Bachelor, do you realize the length and breadth of the moral! If not, Gypsy will assist you.

O cirls! girls! though we may not have broken society's law, some of us have broken the withered heart of this dear old man. And what will compensate for the irreparable loss to him? It isn't a great one, either, for when I knew him—and that was years ago—he had but a very small portion of that dangerous article left, and what he did have was the remnant of a borrowed one. Ekswyze.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Herewith please find the report of the Committee on Convention, appointed

at The Home picnic:

To The Home Contributors: The undersigned, comembers of The Home with you, were appointed at The Home picnic, on the lat inst., as an Executive Committee with full powers to act on your behalf in reference to the proposed Home Convention. Your Committee have decided to hold the Convention in this city some time during the coming autumn. The programme of such a gathering has by no means been decided upon. We must first accertain what each and all can or will do to make it a success. To this end we carnestly request every friend of The Home to communicate at once with the Secretary of this Committee, Orlena S. Matteson, Chicago Post-Office, as to what they are willing or able to contribute, whether floral, musical, culinary, literary, or artistic, as this Committee recognize the claims of all these branches for a place in The Home Convention. All communications will be strictly private, and ample time will be allowed for preparation. The Committee will of course assume the right to reject or to accept whatever seems to them to be for the best interests of The Home, though any suggrestions from contributions will meet with the fairest deliberation, and therefore whatever action your committee may take, we claim in advance your generous aid and kindly forbearance from criticism, as our task may preve anything but a light one, in view of the many, varied, and diverse tastes of our numerous Home members, and the impossibility of satisfying every one. Again we kindly urge upon each and every member of The Home, old or yount. far or near, an immediate communication to the Secretary so as, if possible, to be in time for our business meeting, Aug. 15.

Amin M. Halle,

MAINE,

KENTUCKY.

Committee. at The Home picnic:
To The Home Contributors: The undersigned, co

BACHELOR INDORSED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Polo, Ill., Aug. 6.—Please allow me to say to

week's Home. I am glad that he has the courage o come out against this tidal wave of nonsense I am pleased to know there is at least one brave heart who will extend to Mrs. V. the aid of a kind, I am pleased to know there is at least one brave heart who will extend to Mrs. V. the aid of a kind, sympathizing word. Variety may be the spice of life, but too great a variety of the same thing may become too much like Swift's dimer of rabbits. A little nonsense is all right. We must learn to look for a little rush, and pardon an occasional bit of slang; we should certainly expect to find a No. 1 recipe for corn bread, or any other reliable information often needed in the realm of the good housewife; but are we, to accustom ourselves to turn to The Home when our corns are painful, or for a cure for a baid head, or when we wish to learn to friz our hair in sixteen different ways? Why not use Dr. Chase's recipe-book, or some other kindred publication, and not all try to become walking recipe-books ourselves? Let Wall Flower, and Fern Leaf, and Chat, and others, each give us something of a scientific sort in the next Home, and let others follow suit.

I have frequently noticed that many a fair writer in The Home will begin an article on a subject of interest to all of us. Her composition is fine, her style charming, and we know that she is master of her subject; but, alsa! she soon forgets herself, and winds up with a recipe for a wall-basket, or a pattern for spatter-work, or maybe stops to inquire of some sister about a floater, or something of the kind. Even Deronda, he whose coming we have been accustomed to hail as a scientific treat,—he, too, talks to us in his sensible style concerning gush, but before closing wanders off after the unfortunate gent who is seeking a cure for his baid head. Don't do it again, Deronda; don't.

for his batta near don't.

Now then for a change—let us shut our ears to the song of this Siren; let us come out from this labyrinth of recipes, and have a little more good practical sense. Such is the wish of An Six.

PORK PIES. PORK PIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Hyde Park, Aug. 9.—As no one has responded to Englishman's request for a recipe for pork pies. I send the following, which I can guarantee thorough English. I do not use standing pie-crust, but, if he wishes a recipe for it, I can give it also: Take pieces of lean, tender pork, remove all bones, cut in half-inch pieces, season well with pepper and sait. Make good, common pie-crust, lite your tins (I ase pint tins, with crust rolled thick), fill full with the seasoned meat, cover with top crust, in the centre of which is a small open. life your tins (I use pint tins, with crust rolled thick), fill full with the seasoned meat, cover with top crust, in the centre of which is a small opening for gravy; bake slowly two hours. When removed from the oven, fill with gravy made thus: Botl all bones and bits of meat not nice for the pies, a long time, then strain; if you holl the day before making the pies it is better. When cold, a thick layer of fat will rise to the top; remove all this; the broth should be a stiff jell; put on the range to warm, season slightly, fill the pies, using a small funnel for the purpose, the more broth they hold the better. To be eaten cold, with a cup of hot coffee. In cold weather they will keep a long time, and are nice for breakfast.

Some time ago a lady asked how furmenty was prepared. Take nice winter wheat, wash and cleanse thoroughly, boil five or six hours. o every quart of milk add eight tablespoonfuls of the boiled wheat, three taolespoonfuls of currants, quarter tenspoonful cinnamon, set on the range to boil; then stir in a tablespoonful of sour, wet in a little cold milk; have ready in your tureen three or four tablespoonfuls of sup or good molesses, pour in the furmenty, surrung all the while; it is very nice, and both old and young like it.

Queenie, if your chest troubles are from dyspepsia, or any disorder of liver or stomach, I would recommend you to use Holman's liver pad. I certainly think it would help you.

An Englishman's Wage.

FORKS VS. KNIVES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Fanny asks "How long people of even moderate culture will continue to put food in their months with knives." J. S. answers, "Just so long as they retain sense enough to consult their own convenience rather than the dictates of fashion."

Verdict for Fanny: for if the rules for the formation and government of society should depend upon the convenience of each individual, there could be no society any more than among the Nez Perces. Conformity to the aggregate wisdom of a majority is the chief corner-stone of progressive union among men. Custom, etiquette, fashion, you may be piesse, is but the crystallized experience of what has been found fittest and best for regulating the intercourse of civilized peoples, to which each the member of a community is supposed tacitly to give

assent, and is as binding as their statutes, the desiance of which implies social outlawry.

An insuperable objection to the knife is that it is less handy and its use less graceful than the fork; besides, persons who find it more convenient to pai the knife in their months are apt to find it more convenient, also, in taking it out, to cut the butter with it. But it is enough to know that well-bred people uniformly abstain from the practice.

From the introduction of forks in the time of Queen Anne to new good usage has said. "Feed with the fork; the knife is for cutting." J. S. asserts that a different custom prevals in Europe. This chasge is certainly not more than a few weeks old. Should his assertion prove correct, which is not probable. Famy and all others laying claim to good breeding will conform to the fashion when well established in the country, and J. S. will be happy.

Ry (sablion is meant established (sablion, and not happy.

By fashion is meant established fashion, and not more experimental whim.

Nada Mas.

SEVERAL RECIPES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Curcase, Aug. 10. — I did not intend to "put in an appearance" so soon again, but I must correct a grave error which occurred in my letter of July 13. The lady who rains her glowes must wash her hands in water with a few drops of ammonia. A new sofa-cushion cover: Materials, one-half yard of fine white silk canvas, a yard and a half of thick satin ribbon, three inches wide, blue or rose-colored; a few skains of gloss silk, and a silk cord and tassels.

colored; a few skains of gloss silk, and a silk cord and tassels.

Cut the ribbon into three pieces; baste at equal distances on the canvas, one in the middle, and the others at either side, half way between the middle and the edge. Feather-stitch the ribbon down on both sides with pale yellow floss. In the spaces left between the ribbon-stripes embroider a graceful fittle pattern in flosses which harmonize with the shade of the ribbon. Make up the cushion with a lining of plain silk or satin, and trim the edge with the cord and tassels. Black sath ribbon and brilliant-colored embroidery would be an extremely effective combination. This same pattern would also make a handsome tidy, and one not likely to become common.

extremely execute communion. This same pattern would also make a handsome tidy, and one not likely to become common.

Furniture polish—Two tablespoonfuls of strong vinegar, one tablespoonful of sweet oil. Mix. Apply with a sponge and rob with a soft cloth until a fine polish is obtained.

An excellent limiment for bruises or sprains: Burning fluid, one drachm; sulphuric ether, half ounce; aqua ammonia, one ounce; comphor gum, one ounce; oil of sassafras, half ounce. Mix to form a liniment.

This is also used to relieve headache, and is valuable if a coarse brown wrapping is saturated with it and boand on the forehead, back of the neck, etc. It will also relieve pleurisy if applied as above. Be careful not to blister the part unless desired. Keep the liniment well corked and from the fire; it is extremely explosive. We, a physician's family, are never without it.

TWENTY-SIX SUMMERS.

ODDS AND ENDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 6.—I want to thank
Mary Gold for her directions for making salt-rising bread. I followed them and was rewarded by batch of excellent bread, which was propounced by a neighbor and experienced housekeeper the by a neighbor and experienced non-acceptances best she ever saw.

Pies are often indigestible because the crust becomes so scaked with the juice of the pie that it will not cook, but remains very soggy. To prevent this use the pie crust giaze, made thus: Beat an agg well, then with a bit of soft cloth wet the crust of the pie with the beaten egg just before putting in the mixture.

of the pic with the beaten egg just before putting in the mixture.

Cure for gapes in chickens: Dissolve in water as much soda as it will take up, then stir in the meal or feed anvil it is thick enough, and give your chickens all they will eat. This is a sure cure if taken before they are too far gone.

For those in search of a corn remedy, I have read that half a cranberry bound on a corn is a sure cure, but as I am not blessed with corns I have never tried it.

Turquoise, will you piease send me a slip of your mask plant and Japanese honeysuckle; also, a recipe for photographing leaves?

Mand Muller, piease send pattern of spatterwork card-holder. Can I beg of Aum Betsey to send me a slip of her white rerainim? I should so much like to have a slip of Suburban's white fuch-sia, but ply for the poor plant bids me hold my tongue.

sia, but pity for the poor plant bits me hold my longue.

Fiddle and Flute: For .what consideration will you send a collar and ouff holder pattern? Has anyone an autumn-leaf holder?

M. E. M.: Pattern promptly received; excuse me for not acknowledging sooner. I have a variety of patterns, plants, and flower-seeds from pansy up to convolculus and helianthus (Bert Stanford, a chance for you).

Can any one suggest a remedy for a drooping and apparently sick canary?

P.-Q. Box 446. P.-Q. Box 446.

MIXED PICKLES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SANTA Rosa, Cal., Aug. 1.—Erom the shores of the Pacific Ocean, in the beautiful city of roses, nestled in a valley among the mountains, I ask permission to say a few words in The Home. I like The Home, and am interested to note the vari-ous likes and dislikes of its members, to read their kindly words and realize the love of warm hearts and the efforts of gentle hands to help each hearts and the efforts of gentic angles to help each other. Long may they continue their loving ministrations, and long may The Home remain just what it is. I hope the proposed meeting will result in much permanent good for woman, aside from the pleasare it may give to individuals.

But I entered The Home, a stranger, because I can give Kentacky what is asked in the way of recipe for the very nicest mixed pickles that ever were eaten.

were eaten.
One-half peck of green tomatoes; one cabbage; one dozen onions, and any other vegetables you may like: alice them and springes with sait; let them stand one night; then wash them in coid water, and wring dry in a cloth. Pot them on to boil, devering well with vinezar, in which are mixed two tablespoonfuls of mustard, two ounces white mustard seed, one ounce cleves, one ounce allspice; ceiery seed, and turneric powder, and a half-pound of brown sugar. Boil till cooked ten-der.

I am sure Kentucky will find this excellent. Enwa A. Wood.

PRUSSIAN BLUE.

PRUSSIAN BLUE.
To the Editor of The Tribrane.
Cook COUNTY, Ill., Aug. 9.—In the excellent article on adulteration of food which appeared in The Tribunka few days since, I notice an error tribunka few days since, I notice and tribunka few days since, I notice an error tribunka few days since, I notice and I notice and tribunka few days since,

The Tribune a few days since. I notice an error in regard to the properties of Pressian blue, which is there stated to be poisonous. I have often seen the same statement before, but this writer goes a little farther than any I remember of, placing it in the same category with chromate of lead, Scheele's green, etc.

It seems to me that it would be in the interest of the public to have such a mistake corrected, as this form of iron is one of the most valuable in the materia Medica, and as a coloring matter, if such a thing is necessary, to beautify candy or other articles of food, I am sure nothing could be more innocent in any quantity in which it could be thus eaten, and in ansemic persons would be actually beneficial. The supposition that fetro-cyanogen and its compounds are a tonic is a very natural one, considering the well-known deadly effects of cyanogen, which, in common parlance, enters into their composition; but an explanation is to be found in the fact that cyanogen, in the act of melting with iron, parts with its identity, and thus the compound cannot be said to contain cyanogen, but merely its elements, in some other form. Yours, for the truth,

SHADOW PICTURES.

SHADOW PICTURES.

To the Edstor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ang. 8.—Again I come begging.

Cobea, will you be so kind as to send me shadow picture of Lincoln? I would also like the Madonna from Pantomime, and the crucifixion from Plattsmouth, Neb. In return for these I can send a number of patterns for fancy work, —a good one of an elephant among the number. Would like Wall-flower to send anchor and chain. I have cross said anchor, which is very pretty. Ross flay, to make the bird, cut the body, wings, and tail but of brown velvet. and the breast out of red velvet, sew the body together from the throat over the head down the back; then sew in the breast, leaving a small opening; than and stuff with saw dust. For the wings and tail cut pieces of thin card board, and cover with the velvet; use black beads for eyes, and fine wire for legs and beak. Yes, you can succeed in canning beam also; take them while tender, string and break the same as for the table, place on the stove with sufficient water to cover and cook until about half done, then put in the cans and solder. I have never tried peas, but think they should be treated the same as corn; thanks for the patterns. Yes, send the holder you mention. Kitchen Devotee, received castle; many thanks; will send mine.

STYX AND STRASS. number of patterns for fancy work, -a good one of

JOB'S COMFORTERS. CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Perhaps you will say, "He hain't got no business here," but wait until I ask you, Have you ever heard of a person speak well of a boil? I say, no, and, having the most harmless and best cure. I deem it my duty to give it to my suffering brethren. Here it is. Take a piece of

suffering brethren. Here it is. Take a piece of linen and cut a very small hole in the centre: take one-teaspoon'all of honey, one and a half teaspoonfuls of the four. mix it until you can see none of the four: spread part on the linen, put it on the boil, keep it on say twelve hours, or put two on a day. After the second application you will notice that the boil is open. Then squeeze the impure matter out. If it is not all out, put on one more application, but two are almost sufficient. After the matter is getten rid of, put on some chocalate plaster (this can be had in any German drug-store): It will heal in two or three days. Knowing this to be welcome, I submit it, although The Home is devoted to the ladies, but, reading it each week and seeing such results, I hand this.

CATARRH.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.
Curcaso, Ill., Aug. 8.—Jabilant's, in a recent number of The Home, on the cure of catarrh, has the right ring in it, but I think if he had not wholly

depended on cream he would have been entirely cured, providing his diet, etc., was as he recommended.

Dr. James O. Jackson, of "Our Home on the Hillside." Danville, N. Y., who has had many thousand cases of catarrh under his care, says that there can be no complete cure for it until

the system is completely renovated or made over by dieting, bathing, plenty of exercise out of doors in the swalight, bure air, and pure, soft water. By dieting, he means to abstain from meats, condiments, pastry, tea and coffee, and atimulants, and living on foods made of eat-meal and graham, sub-acid fruits, milk, and cream, etc.

The success of his principles, as practiced at "Our home on the Hillside," seems so apparent that they deserve a place in The Home.

At some future time I will give some account of that remarkable rest cure, if the readers of The Home want to know how there bave been cured there over 20, 030 patients without giving a single dose of medicine.

WOODEN NOTIMES.

VARICOSE VEINS.

To the Estior of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10. — Will any of the kind contributors to The Home let us have a treatise on varicose veins. I have had advise, but not relief. For some months a formidable dark vein has appeared above my apple. My feet burn, and ankles are mark. The varicose inclination is not confined to above my ankle. My feet burn, and ankles are weak. The varicose inclination is not confined to the ankles. Debility from continued fevers may have caused the disposition, particularly in a female going down the hill. Will Doctor Amte M. Hale speak?

The following sherbet is a most refreshing drink-Ground white sugar half a pound, tartaric acid and carbonite of soda quarter of a pound each, essence of lemon forty drops; all the powders should be well dried; add the assence to the sugar, then the other powders; stir all together and mix by passing twice through a nair seive. Keep in tightly corked bottles, into which a damp spoon must not be inserted.

Mus. N. V.

GIVE AND TAKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 9.—If Dactyl will remove
the soil around the roots of her lilies, she will find a brown worm, which stays below the ground dur-ing the day, but, when the sun has gone to rest, it omes up and eats the buds and leaves. Thes comes up and eats the buds and leaves. These worms are also very destructive to the pansy. Will some one be kind enough to tell how to prevent paint from peeling off from china, after it has become dry and hard! I did not have it baked after I painted the designs on the china. Does that make any difference? I will send directions to any one desiring it for making a very pretty daisy tidy. Also the directions for the photo-ename!.

HAIR-DYE WANTED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.-I am a new subscriber to THE THEMME, and would like to ask for a good, reliable hair-dye,—one that has been tried, and is not injurious. I admire gray hair when accompanied by advanced years, but grieve to see my dark-orown hair of thirty summers fast turning white. Who will help me? NEW Subscriber.

WHAT'S THE COST?

Woodstock, Ill., Ang. 8.—I wish to know, as nearly as possible, what would be the cost of furnishing a house, say, containing fve rooms,—kitchen, parlor, sitting-room (and dining-room), and two bedrooms. I do not wish them furnished and two pedrooms. I do not wish them for legantly, but I do wish them to be furnished comfortably; when, upon returning home after my day's work, I can enjoy real comfort. Whatever is purchased I wish to be of good, substantial material.

RUDOLPH L. HOWLAND.

SEVERAL WANTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 4.—Will some one tell me LaPowrs, Ind., Aug. 4.—Will some one tell me who wrote the piece that has the line, "Curfew shall not ring to-night," and what is the name of it? Will Ailleen please send me her recipe for French cream-cake? What is a floater? Is there any way by which crepe lisse ruches can be cleaned? Will some one tell me how to bleach ferms?

CANDACE.

DRY-HOP YEAST. K. Green, of Missunkee, for the good recipe for hop yeast she gave to The Home of July 4. It is a very good one, but not just what I required. I want to make a dry-hop yeast, to be used during two or three months. How must I make it so it will keep for so long a time? Will Mrs. Green be kind enough to belp me once more?

T. CROONEMBERGHS.

A REMEDY POR CORNS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

RACHNE, Aug. S.—Plense to let me in just long chough to have a little talk with Lu B. about a remedy for corns. I have been a great sufferer remedy for corns. I have been a great suncter from corns for two or three years past, and can without hesitation commend to you tannic acid as a specific. For soft corns between the toes, take a bit of old, soft linen, or cotton-batting; saturate thoroughly with giveerine, and then dip into the tannic acid, and apply to the corns. It never fails. T. F. E.

CHINA DECORATION.

To the Editor of The Pribuse.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 9.—Can you tell me through The Home how ladies living at a distance from decorating works can burn their own china? I hear that it is done by some tadies, and done suc-ce-sfully, thus saving expense and risk of break-age.

WHO CARES?

Who cares that the head, Crowned with golden hair, Is fading beneath Its weight of care? Who cares that the eye, Which was once so bright,

Who cares that the lips Are growing thin—
A silent witness
Of the strife within?
Who cares that the lines
Of deepening pain
Are shading the form
That will never complain?

Who cares for the hands

That were once so fair,
Who cares that they're roughened,
And brown, and bare?
Who cares for the worn
And the tired feet, Stepping so swiftly
Through house—o'er street?

Who cares for the heart
In her throbbing breast?
Who bids her pause
For one moment's rest?
Who cares for the sighs,
The hopes, and the fears,
That have shadowed her life
These long, dreary years?

Who cares for the sobs,
The low, hushed cry
For help from Above—
For light from qu High?
Who cares for the woman?
Who cares for the wife?
What matter she's 'bittered

Ah! patient mother,
Long-suffering wife,
There waits thee in Heaven
A more bleased life.
God cares for thy sorrows—
God cares for thy pain;
With Him, in His Kingdom,
Sweet Peace blooms again.
CLARA P. BURLINGANE.
CRICAGO, Aug. 6, 1877.

Mrs. Bill Whittles. New York World.

A bony little woman, with a big hook-nose, sidled up to Justice Otterbourg at the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon, and in a squeaking voice and a jerky tone demanded; "You the geutleman as deals out the law hyer!"

hyer!"
"Well, madame," said the kindly Justice,
"that depends. What kind of law do you

"I want bang-up law, double extract, warranted to go through Bill Whittles quicker'n a
streak of greased lightnin'," and down went the
palm of her right hand on the Judge's desk, not
hard, but slowly and deliberately, which said
more than if she had come down full weight,
nose and all, on that same desk.

"And who may Bill Whittles be?" queried the
Court.

Court.

"Well, he might be anybody, but he jest happens to be this hyer gal's husban', 'cording to law,' and she pointed very slowly towards her right breast, thinking perhaps her heart lay

there.
"Ah, then you are Mrs. Bill Whittles. What's the trouble "
"Domestic."
"Any children "
"Eight."

"Eight."

"All living?"

"Guess they are, fer I know I licked eight young ones this very day, all mine, too, and I didn't lick none of 'em twice neither."

"And I suppose Bill licked you!"
This was very indiscreet on the part of the Court.

This was very indiscreet on the part of the Court.

"Lick me! Lick me!" squeaked Mrs. Bill.

"Don't you ever be carried off by no sich notion. Squire. Bill Whittles lick me! Yes, when them five big brothers of his'n bolds me for him to do it, not before," and Mrs. Bill folded her arms and closed her mouth very tight, and looked at the Justice.

"Well, what can I do for you?" asked the Court, with a mingled expression of abashment and admiration on its face.

"I've got eight children, a mother, and a lame sister to support, and considerin'that Bill Whittles ought to support nine out of that crowd I don't think it's fair that he should turn things an' make me take his place as he's been doin'

"And Bill mash; tools and the since!"

"Not a darn thing. I give him 50 cents that night; he went out an' I didn't see him again fer a week."

"Then you want me to issue a warrant for his arrest for abandoning you?"

"Where does that leave me? Does that make me out an abandoned woman!" asked Mrs. Bill, looking fearfully concerned about something.

omething.

"Not as you understand it; but suppose we have him arrested for abandonment?"

"That'll fix it better, I should say. Any

"That'll fix it better, I should say. Any swearin' to do?"
"O my, yes. Mr. Clerk, just please put this lady in swearing trim."
The affidavit made out, Mrs. Whittles returned to the Justice to attest it. She put her hand on the Book, and the expression on her face told plainly that she was swearing by every leaf in it. The kiss she gave the Bible was audible throughout the court-room. With a parting jerk of her little head, and the remark, "That's some of the very best swearin' ever you tended ome of the very best swearin' ever you tender o, Squire," Mrs. Whittles left.

CREMATION IN UTAH.

Executing the Peculiar Will of Dr. C. F. Winslow, of Salt Lake City. SALT LAKE CITY, July 31.—The body of Dr. C. F. Winslow was cremated here to-day. The process occupied about three hours. The heart had been taken out and sent to his birth-place, Nantucket. The ashes are to be sent to the grave of his wife, near Boston. The text of

process occupied about large sources. In early had been taken out and sent to his birth-place, Nantucket. The ashes are to be sent to the grave of his wife, near Boston. The text of the Doctor's will is as follows:

"I request, order, and command that if in the course of eight and forty hours it be known positively and clearly proven that I am dead, my heart may be removed from my body by sonie competent anatomist, and placed immediately in a strong glass vessel having a ground glass stopper accurately fitted to the same, and that this vessel be immediately filled for the purpose of embalming my heart with a saturated solution, in hot water, of muriate of ammonis, all ammonis, and the corrosive sublimate of mercury, and with the highest proof alcohol, this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol, this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol, this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol, this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol, this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol, this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol, this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol, this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol, this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol, this mixture to consist of equal parts of alcohol, this mixture to consist of equal parts of the same this wet parts of alcohol, this mixture to constant the same and the constant of the same and the constant this because the constant of the same mound as alcohol, and the listant of the same mound marks the resting place of both, and a single stone records the birth and death of each. Thus may this sacred spot be known where I wish my heart to rest forever after my heart

ANOTHER PLAGIARIZED POFM.

To the Edstor of The Tribune.

CASCADE, Aug. 3, 1877. —Judge of my surprise on seeing the inclosed poem printed in the column, of the Sunday, July 29. ssue of THE TRIBUNE, over the name of another as author, and a female at that. The verses were composed by myself, and published over my name, under the title, "Love's Questioning," last year (I forget the exact date), in the insurance paper, the Advocate. Hoping you will reprint the verses with corrections as made, with my name attached, thereby asserting my claim as rightful owner,
I remain yours for justice against barefaced
plagiarism,
MALCOLM TAYLOR.

DO YOU LOVE ME?
Do you love me? Tell!
Does your bosom swell
When I talk so sweet?
Does a sudden thrill
Of costatic bins
Your whole body ful
Whep our warm lips kiss?

Do you love me? Tell! In your memory
Do there always dwell
Pleasant thoughts of me?
Do hours like days seem
When I am not nigh?
Of me do you dream
When in sleep you lie?

Do you love me? Tell!
Do you low sighs heave
When I say Farewell?
And then, when I leave,
Do you linger still
The door-step upon,
Watching me until
From sight I am gone?

Do you love me? Tell!
When you hear the chime
Of a marriage-bell,
Long you for the time
When we, too, shall stand
At the altar's side,
Linking hand in hand,
Having Love's knot tied?

Do you love me? Tell!
Love me fond and true?
In your looks I spell
What tells me you do;
But, just to be heard,
Whisper in my ear
That one simple word
I so long to hear.

Do you love me? Tell!
Why still are you dumb?
Known the answer well,
But yet let it come.
Do you love me? Speak!
During, now confess!
Ah that blushing cheek!
Your reply is—Yes!
MALCOLE TAYLOR.

ever since Beilinda was born, and I want the law on that, an' the beat you got, too."

"And how long since Belinda was born?"
"She's the sixth; nigh on to three year I reckon."

"And Bill hasn't done anything for you since!"

"Not a darn thing. I give him 50 cents that night; he went out an' I didn't see him again for a week."

"Then you want me to issue a warrant for his arrest for abandoning you?"

"Where does that leave me! Does that make me out an abandoned woman!" asked

ELGIN NEWS.

The Eigin Packing Company-Miscellaneous Items-Competitive Examination-Curious

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 10 .- Political waters are apparently quite calm upon the surface just at present. There is, however, a sort of undertow which occasionally brings up a candidate. William H. Hiutze, Cashier of the Home National Bank, is announced as one of the Republican candidates for the office of County Treasurer. Seventeen years ago he was a newspaper carrier in Chicago, and attended the High School there. He is well qualified for the Treasurership, but will be opposed by the Present incumbent. Col. David S. Hammond, who lives near here—just over the line in Cook County,—is being urged by his friends to become a candicate for Treasurer of that county. He will, no doubt, consent to take his chances among half a dozen others. It is rumored that Senator M. L. Joslyn and Judge T. D. Murphy, of Woodstock, will enter the race for Congress next yar. McHenry County seems to claim the office for the next term. Judge Botsford takes his defeat for Circuit Judge very calmly.

Nearly all lines of manufactured goods from Elgin have achieved a national reputation, until the name of our city has become a trade-mark of superiority. Our beople were convinced that the soil hereabout produced corn, tomatoes, and vegetables generally of far greater excellence than any other section, and some seven years since a large factory was erected on the West Side for the ourpose of packing and preserving these products for the market. The enterprise has met with success, and this week the institution is in full blast, working up this season's crop of sugar-corn. About 1s,000 cans per day of corn and 5,000 of tomatoes is the capacity of the works.

The Elgin Packing Company's corn and tomatoes are prepared by new and tried processed from the very best varieties, and retain the delicious garden flavor of the vegetables, and are superior to any others in the market.

The water of Sulphur Spring at the condensing factory is quite extensively sought after by people troubled with kidney disorders. It is pronounced efficacious, and is free to all. There are several other mineral springs in the city, the waters of which possess valuable medicinal properties.

Our vetern artist, L.

power.
William Allaire, son of Dr. Allaire, of Aurora,
was selected as a candidate for the West Point William Allaire, son of Dr. Allaire, of Aurora, was selected as a candidate for the West Point Military Academy at the competitive examination held here this week. Congressman Lathrop was here and sent a certificate of the decision of the Examining Board to the lucky young man. It seems that Gen. Huribut secured the appointment of Col. Gilman's son, of Belvidere, but he, failing in the preliminary examination at the Academy, was sent home, hence the vacancy. The weather is warm and dry. The crops need rain very much.

THE ROSE THAT BLOOMS O'ER MOTHER'S

The Earth may boast her gardens rare, Containing many flowers sweet, And diamond roses sparkie where The Eastern winds and sunlight meet; But gem-like flower ne'er was found, E'en 'seath Elysian skies, to wave, With charms like those which circle round The rose that blooms o'er Mother's grave

The Angels, when they bore away
Her soul to mingle with their kind,
Were moved to pity by the tears
Of weeping loved ones left behind;
To bind the heart that grief had torn,
They to her child this promise gave:
"We'll come some sunny Summer-mo
And plant a rose-bush o'er her grave

Soon as the snow had flew before
The honeyed breath of perfumed Spring.
The trees, alive with birds once more,
With songs of praise began to ring;
And I, soon as the dawling ray
Had filled the early morn with chee,
Watched fondly where her body lay,
To see the promised bush appear. My anxious watch was soon repaid,

For pretty vision met my eye:
A tiny sprout, of rarer shade
Toan that reflected in the sky,
Stromted, yet seem-ed half afraid,
To lift its head above the sod;
Again it tried, an effort made,
And with the breeze began to nod. Tended by an Angel's care,
And ever bathed in heavenly dew,
It flourished, thrived, and soon it ban
Roses of the purest hue,
Whose sweet performe recalls the smile
That ever shone upon her face,
And whispers, 'th a little while
We'll meet in Heaven, her dwelling-place,

Though taken from this world of care,
Of sorrow, doubt, and vanity.
To dwell with Christ, and with Him share
The blessings of Eterality.
The August, to their promise true,
Have left this rose of beavenly mold.
To comfort when life's friends are few,
And cheer us when the world seems cold.
CHICAGO. G. E. STEVENS.

Do you love me? Tell!
Why still are you dumb?
Known the answer well.
But yet let it come.
Do you love me? Speak!
Durling, now confess!
Ah! that blushing cheek!
Your reply is—Yes!

MALCOIX TAYLOR.

English Humor.

An English farmer has recently been compelled to pay the costs of a practical joke. He was sitting in the bar-room of the Greyhound Inn one night and taking his usual tankard of ale, when his eye chanced to fall on the sleeping man's deliberately applied it to the sleeping man's beard. There was a bright, rushing fame for a second or two; the man sprang to his feet in agony; the joke was complete, and the farmer roared in cestasy. The unfortunate sufferer, who happened to be the village tailor, knew that the farmer was a man of substantial means, and acted accordingly. He brought an action for \$250 damages in the Malmesbury County Court.

A Good Joke du "The Lancet."

We have all heard the saying, "Physician, heal thyself," but the following application of it is, I think, unique. A correspondent asks why city offices should be attacked for their lissanitary condition, while others, so-called, are no better. He says: "I had occasion, the other day, to visit the office of one of your medical ontemporaries, the Lancet, and I am bound to say that I never breathed a closer or more unhealthy atmosphere. It was entirely unventiately atmosphere. It was entirely unventiately atmosphere. It was entirely unventiately atmosphere in the content of all the says: "I had occasion, the other day, to visit the office of one of your medical except by an aperture which led into the shaft traversed by the lift, and this, as far as I could ascertain, received only the ground air, which, in a neighborhood such as the Strand, is not likely to be of the purest. I remarked to atmosphere seemed to be oppressive and unhealthy, to which he grimly and dolefully atmosphere. It was entirely unventiately un A Good Joke on "The Lancet."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the ROYAL BANING POWDER. that to-day throughout the country it stands along as the standard Fowder. Through excellence of quality asone has it gained so high a reputation and position in the kitchens of the cost. Households the country. Thousands of the cory best families in the city and country testify to its superiority over all others, and that it will go farther and macry best families in the city and country munifies, etc., than any other kind. It is warranted absolutely pure. The lagrent sum of the country is the city of the superior quality, and perfect uniformity will manifest themselves to every intelligent Housekeeper who will give it a trial. It completely intelligent the powder, to contract dampness and spoil by exposure to the atmosphere. The BOYAL BALINE POWDER is far such that the GOYAL BALINE POWDER is far such by the best GOYAL BALINE POWDER is far such by the best GOYAL BALINE POWDER is far such by the best GOYAL BALINE POWDER is far such by the best GOYAL BALINE POWDER is far such by the best GOYAL BALINE POWDER is far such by the best GOYAL BALINE POWDER is far such by the best GOYAL BALINE POWDER is far such by the best GOYAL BALINE POWDER is far such by the best GOYAL BALINE POWDER is far such by the best GOYAL BALINE POWDER is far such by the best GOYAL BALINE POWDER is far such by the best GOYAL BALINE POWDER is the such powder.

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